Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1820. [NUMBER 1563.

Government Advertisement.

1 NOTICE is hereby given that for the purpose of lessening the weight of the regular Dawk and of afording convenience to the Publick at Large, a Bangy Tappaul, will be established on the Road between Bombay and Poonah.

2.—The Bangy will be dispatched three times a week and the days of dispatch will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The first Bangy will therefore start on Monday the 15th instant.

3.—Parcels for transmission by Bangy, from the presidency will be received and registered at the General Post Office, and those from Poonah at the Post Office at that station.

4.—No parcel the weight of which exceeds ten Pounds, or size, the cube of one foot, will be received for transmission by the Bangy.

5.—All parcels, containing Newspapers, &c. if left open at one end, and having the name of the person who forwards them superscribed on the Envelope, will be received for transmission at the rate of three Annas for every ten tola weight.

6.—The Bangy Postage will be charged as follows viz. For all Parcels to and from Poonah. (not containing Papers or writing of any kind) under four pounds eight annas, and for each pound exceeding that weight three annas.

7.—Parcels for the Bangy, must be delivered at the General Post Office before the hour of twelve in the forenoon of the day in which the Bangies are dispatched, and the Bangies will be dispatched at two o'clock in the afternoon.

8.—Every precaution will be adopted for the security of Parcels transmitted by Bangy, and it is not apprehended that they will be exposed to any considerable risk, but it is proper at the same time to notify that the Post Office is not responsible for their security.

Publised by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
C. LAW,
Post Master Gen.

BOMBAY,
Gen. Post Office
12th May 1820.

Mr. Blair,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Commanders of Ships sailing from this Port, that he supplies all kinds of Ship Biscuit and Flour, of the best quality, the proof of which can be testified by the numerous Commanders of the Hon'ble Company's Trading Ships from Europe, and also, by the Free Traders from Europe, visiting this Port.

The following articles are Supplied by Mr. BLAIR, at the Bakery in Hummum-Street.

All sorts of soft Bread, Pastry and [illegible]fectionary, &c. &c.

	Rupees.
Fine large & small Cabin Biscuit, -	28 per cwt.
Ditto Water Biscuit,	
Plain Rusk, - - -	
Butter Biscuit, - -	12 per md.
Milk Rusk, - - - -	
Sweet Biscuit, - - -	18 per do.
Ginger Bread-nuts, - -	24 per do.
Queen Cake - - - -	28 per do.
Plumb Cake, - - - -	½ per lb.
Plain Cake, - - - -	¼ per do.
Fine F[illegible] Rolong, -	28 per cwt.
Ship [illegible] Flour,	12 per do.
Bran [illegible] - - -	¼ per bag

[illegible]ance will be given to [illegible]r other Employers, [illegible]y money.

[illegible]ombay, *May 17.*

Messrs. Baxter & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their Friends, and the Public generally, that they have purchased the Investment of Capt. *Thos. Larkins* H. E. I. Co's. Ship Warren Hastings and part of Capt. *Jas. Jameson's* H. E. I. Co's. Ship Earl of Balcarras, besides other smaller Investments per these and other Ships of the Season, which comprise together a general assortment of Europe Goods, from which they have sent and are sending with all possible dispatch the Goods, for which they have so liberally received orders from their Friends; to whom they take this opportunity of returning their thanks.

[Bombay 16th, May 1820.

Notice,

LEFT at the Office of *Framjee Cowasjee*, by Capt. *Thacker*, of the Ship Sarah, a Portable Sun Dial by *Blunt*, of Cornhill.

The Dial was given to Capt. *Thacker*, at Gravesend accompanied by a request that he would deliver it to a Gentleman at Bombay, whose name he forgot, and whom he was unable to find out during his stay here. It will be delivered to the Gentleman, for whom it was intended, on his granting a receipt for the same and defraying the expense of advertisement.

Bombay, May 17.

A CARD

Monsieur Grimand de Chanvert.

HAVING lately arrived in Bombay, has the honor of announcing to the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Settlement that he gives Lessons both in English and in French Dancing, and will attend on such Gentlemen or Ladies who wish to take Lessons, for themselves, or are desirous to have their Children instructed.

Letters addressed, to *Monsieur Grimand de Chanvert*, at *Mr. M' Veigh's* Seminary, will meet with immediate attention.

Bombay, May 17th 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY, PUBLIC

Auction,

IN HIS

Commission Rooms,

THIS DAY' (*Wednesday.*)

ARTICLES of Glass & Plated ware, Hunting Saddles, Buggy Whips, single and double barrel Guns, several pieces of Vitry, Europe Chintz, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Bottled Beer, French Claret, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock three Horses will be put up for sale.

In addition to the articles to be sold this present Wednesday, is a quantity of Men and Boy's Hats, in excellent condition, also several Casks of Bengal Beef, and Pork, in high condition.

On Thursday,

Will be Sold a valuable Library of Books; (as Advertised in last Saturday's *Courier*,) for the accommodation of Gentlemen the sale will take place in the Commission Rooms up stairs.

Apollo-House, May 17.

Boyce, & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to notify, that they have received their Commissioned Investment by the Blenden Hall, consisting of the following articles viz:

Wines and Liquors.

Invoices of Claret from Carbonell, Adamson, Robertson, Paxton & Marjoribanks.
" " Port Wine, in quart and pint bottles, from Paxton, and Marjoribanks.
" " Burgundy & Hermitage, from Maxwell, & Keys.
British Wines. Raisin,
Orange,
Gooseberry,
Calcavella,
Madeira,
Grape,
Lunelle,
Rhenish, *from Naish, & Co.*
" " Hock & Sherry, from Maxwell & Keys.
" " Sherry, & Raspberry, Brandy & Currant Whiskey, from Hoffman.
" " Cogniac Brandy, Europe bottled Pale Ale, Porter, Cider, & Perry, from Harper.
" " Europe bottled Cyder, Perry, and Welsh Ale, from Miller and Jones.
" " Pale Ale, in Butts & Hogsheads, from Hodgson.

Oilman's Sto[illegible]

Invoices of York, and Mutton Hams and Bacon, Chaps, Ox and Rein Deer Tongues from Osborne and Co.
" " Cheese, York Hams and Bacon, Jews Beef, Tongues, salted and spiced Salmon, and salted and red Herrings, from Davis.
" " Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, salted Salmon, and salted and dried Herrings, Pickled Tongues, Pickled Ox tripe, Bologna sausages & Butter from Wix and Co.

The prices of the above articles, as well as those, of which the undermentioned Invoices consist, shall be published in Saturdays news-paper, and gentlemen at outstations are respectfully informed that as soon as the Goods are landed, which will be in two or three days, their orders shall be prepared and despatched with the least possible delay.

Invoices of Plate, Plated & Glass Ware.
" " Piece Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres and Flannels.
" " Hats, Stationary, Boots and Shoes, Medicines and perfumery.
" " Confectionary from Hoffman, consisting of Jams Jellies, Marmalades &c.
" " Military articles consisting of Dress and Regulation Waist Belts, Regulation Swords, & Sabres, Cocked Hats, and Saxton Plumes, for General and Staff Officers, and Gold and Silver Staff and Plain Epaulettes, Sword Knots, &c.

Bombay, May 17.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, May 17.

To Captains of Ships.

Mr. Jolliffe,

LATE a Commander of a Ship of this Port, begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that in the absence of a Professional Man, he proposes taking charge of as many Chronometers, to rate &c. as their confidence may honor him with the care of.

Rampart-Row, Seminary, May 17.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH MAY 1820.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs, that the accounts of the Poona auxilliaries be rendered to the Military Auditor General at the Presidency, from the 1st of this Month; and that they be paid by the Pay Master to the Poona Division of the Army.

8th May 1820.

Ensign H. W. Dashwood of the Engineers is allowed a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate for a period of Six Months from the date of his embarkation.

10th May 1820.

Surgeon Strachan is appointed to the situation of Garrison Surgeon of Broach, and to the Civil duties of the station.

Mr, Frederick, Hadow Billamore, being appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors a Cadet of Infantry for this Presidency, is admitted on the Establishment from the 9th Instant, and promoted to Ensign: date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Captain S. W. Gibson of the Horse Artillery is allowed a furlough to England on Sick Certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant A. T. Reid of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Interpreter in Hind[illegible]nee, and [illegible]ter Master to that Battalion, from the [illegible]th Instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) J. B. SIMSO[illegible]
Sec. to Go[illegible]

BOMBAY.

ARR[illegible]ALS.—May 9th S. R. E. Wm. Fleetwood, Superintendant Rocket, Establisment, from Serroor.
Do. 9th Major G. Midford, 2d | 4th Regt. from Satarah.
Do. 11th Assist. Surgeon W. Fraser, Artillery.
Do. 11th Ensign J. Watkins, Infantry.
Do. 12th Lieut. J. Cameron, Nagpr. Auxy. Horse, from Hyderabad.
Do. 13th Lieut. N. Campbell, 6th Regt. from Severndroog.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. F. Stalker I | 10 R. to Poonah.
Do. Major Hogg, 2 | 2d Regt. to Malwan.
Do. Lieut. Daly 47th to Surat.
Do, Assistant Surgeon, J. Tod, Bussora Residency, to Bussora.
Do. Joseph Glen, B. E. R. to Poonah.
Do. 14th Capt. J. Hickes, Auxy. Infantry to D.
Do, Assist. Surgeon, P. Leslie 1st. Batt. 7th Regt. to Satarah.
Do. ditto Jas. Orton, to Kaira.
Do. 15th Lieut. E. Shaw, P. A. F. to Poonah.
Do. 14th Lieut. and Adjutant, J. A. Davies, Artillery to Surat.
Do. 15th Capt. A. Robertson 6th Regt, to Kaira.
Do. Lieut. W. D. Robertson S. B. P. D. to Deckan.
Do. 16th Captain. R. W. Gillum 2 | 11th Regt. to Srtarah.
Do. Captain. J. W. Gibson, to England.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are informed that our Amateurs. have had it in contemplation, for some time past, to gratify their friends by the performance of a play; several plays have been mentioned but the Corps Dramatique is so weak at present that the idea has been very unwillingly relinquished; the Fleet of this year though they have brought us abundant supplies of Hams and Beer, have not been so productive in recruits for Thespis as for Terpsichore, and we are afraid we must submit, to be entertained with Quadrilles instead of Operas, and take country dances for Comedies, The failure of the Cotton Crops, too has barred all assistance, from the sons of Commerce, and in fact so banefull are the times, that Hemp is too dear to hang with; we would however have our friends not despair, times must change, Terpsichore will give place to Thespis & the Lottery turn, we hope, into a Town Hall.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1820.

BUY. PREM. RS. 3½	Six per Cent. Bengal Loan 1819-20 par 108.	SELL. PREM. RS. 3

[illegible]E OF EXCHANGE.

[illegible] Month[illegible] on London, per Rupees. 2 | 1
30 Days — on Calcutta — 110 — 100 Sicca Rs
30 Days — on Madras — 105 — 100 Madras do
8 Days — on Surat — 99 — 100 Surat do
8 Days — on Poonah — 103½ — 100 Poonah do.
8 Days — on Ahmedabad, 110½ — 100 Ahmed. do

The Gazette.

Wednesday, 17th May, 1820.

The Honorable Company's Ship Thomas Coutts, Capt. Wm. Majoribanks, arrived on Friday afternoon, having finally sailed from England on the 4th January. She spoke H. M. ship Leander on the 19th March off the Cape of Good Hope, with Admiral Blackwood on board.

By this conveyance came H. E. Sir T. Munro, Governor of Madras and his Lady, who landed a little before Sunset, we are happy to say in good health, under the salutes and honors due to his rank. Sir Thomas was received on his landing by the Honorable the Governor, the Honorable the Recorder, Major General Sir William Grant Keir, and the whole of the different staffs; H. M. 47th Regt. forming a street from the Pier head, to the carriages; the whole party proceeded to Malabar Point. Lady Colville and Lady Cooper, attended to welcome Lady Munro.

The Debates continue to furnish us with abundance of interesting matter; in our present supplement will be found, the debate of the 24th December in the House of Commons on the Merchants petition stating the general commercial and manufacturing distress. we have given it at full length, because we find, that whilst one party avow it to be the sentiments of the most respectable part of the mercantile community, the other party deny it. On Mr. Ricardo's project, the Times says.

" The suggestion of Mr. Ricardo, for paying off the National Debt, for the relief of national skill and industry, is rapidly becoming the subject of general discussion. The idea is to levy at once a part of the principal, instead of persisting in the constant drain from the industry of the country, by direct taxes upon income. That is to say, that the actual value of a Gentleman's estate of 1000*l.* per annum, should be calculated, say, at thirty years, purchase—so that instead of a tax of five per cent. on the 1000*l.* which is 50*l.* a year, he should have to contribute at once 1500*l.* as a tax on his principal. But, it is asked, " Could this be effected without bringing a considerable part of all the landed property of the kingdom to the [illegible]? [illegible] so, when men were all sellers, and a few funded capitalists only were the purchasers, would not lands fall to under twenty instead of thirty years purchase?" To this it is answered, it would not compel any person to sell; but would compel the fund-holders to look out for people who were willing to borrow, when Government refused any longer to hold their money, or be their debtors. In fact, it would leave to every one to make it a matter of calculation, whether he had better at once sell a part of his property (the remaining portion being thereby rendered of more *absolute value*, though nominally less, than the whole now is), or to pay his quota by borrowing from a *quondam* stock holder, who, in the event of this measure, will be as anxious to find out persons who want to borrow, as any landholder can be to find those who wish to lend their money on interest.

The following are the stations at which Medicines and Medical aid, can be procured at all times of the night and day, and we are happy in stating, that from the promptitude, with which they have been established and the activity and zeal evinced by all the Medical Gentleman of the presidency, that the report of each day, shows a diminished number of deaths.

In the *Fort*, at the Dispensary opposite the Portuguese Church.

At *Colaba*, Mr. Hathway's house, Lunatic Asylum.

In the Native Town, the following stations;

1. *Choukee*, at the Fish Market near the Washerman's Tank.
2. *Ramchunder Bhaskerjee's house*, at the corner of Agary street on the Chowpaty Road.
3. *Gunesh wara*, at Ragoba Joshi's house.
4. *Green Market*, at the Choukee.
5. *Mombadevi*, Choukee.
6. *Opposite the outside Police office*, at a Parsee's house.
7. *Kamati Village*, at the Musjid.
8. *Choukee*, on the cross road leading from Duncan road to the Parell road.
9. At the corner shop, turning from Parell road towards the Jail.
10. *Nagacha Para*, at the Borah's Musjid.
11. *Rogey Street*, at the Musjid.
12. *Churuk Street*, at Enoos Doctor's house.
13. *Hajee Ibrahims Jeetekur Street*, at Goolamee Beereewal's house.
14. *Musjid Bunder*, at the Musjid.
15. *Chich Bunder*, at the Choukee opposite Mr. Tadman's bakery.

Mazagon, at Francis Henry's, house in the Fish Bazar.

Mata[illegible] hou[illegible] near the cross.

Dr. Taylor's house, N[illegible]it Lane.

Malabar Point, Bungalow.

The House of Thomas Buchanan, Esq., Cambala.

Mahadew Pukhari, Wurlee, at the Patel's house.

The following is the report of deaths from Cholera Morbus from 9th of May to 15th inclusive.

	Males,	Females,	Children,	Total.
9 May	35	14	5	54
10 ——	17	19	12	48
11 ——	12	9	3	24
12 ——	11	10	5	26
13 ——	11	13	1	25
14 ——	3	10	3	16
15 ——	3	4	"	7
	92	79	29	200

By the late arrivals we have received a Copy of De Guignes, Chinese, French and Latin, Dictionary; we perhaps ought not to say that every thing, that is requisite, for the studying of the Chinese language is here attained; we therefore only say that its arrangement is excellent, and that any student may with little other help easily attain a proficiency in this language.

The preface to this work, is well and clearly written, and a brief Chronological history of Chinese Literature is added; the construction of the characters is also dwelt upon and explained with great perspicuity.

A Pamphlet from the Pen of Mr. Morrison, entitled Memoir of an Embassy to China has also been kindly lent to us, from which we purpose making some extracts for a future number.

We observe that Talleyraud has again made his appearance at Paris, and that he was favorably received by the King; such are the vicissitudes of a Courtiers career.

On Wednesday last, the Barometer fell rather suddenly, to changeable, and in the evening, a strong Northerly wind, with Thunder Lightning and Rain commenced, it blew all night and the next day, and some Rain fell on Thursday night; the air was much purified by this little commotion, and on Friday the weather was as it should be, hot, but seasonable, and has continued so ever since; the winds have been chiefly Southerly.

There was no Madras Post yesterday, we hope the delay has not been occasioned by more tempestuous weather on that coast.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Honorable Company's Ships Bombay and Herefordshire, sailed from Batavia, on the 15th of January, in prosecution of their voyage to China.

The Blenden Hall (F. T.) arrived on Saturday evening having cleared the Channel in the end of December.

The Honorable Company's Ship Warren Hastings came in also on Sunday; no other ships are now expected from England, with the exception of the William Nielson, for a month to come.

The Charlotte with a division of the 65th Regiment sailed for Mandavie in the Gulf of Kutch yesterday.

The Transport Francis Warden returned from Sea on Sunday morning having lost her main-top-mast, and sustained other damage.

His Majesty's Ship Eden, from the Gulf of Persia, anchored outside of the Middle Ground, late yesterday evening, having left Bushire on the 4th, Ras-el-Khima, on the 7th and Muscat on the 11th instant; from the late hour we were unable to obtain, any thing in the shape of news.

When our paper went to the press the Ann, Free Trader was at the middle ground she positively sails with the Sea breeze of to-day.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.— May 12th, The H. C. Cruizer Ternate, Capt. Charles Sealy, from Mangalore 19th April.

Do. H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts, Wm. Majoribanks, from England, 4th Jan.

13th Portuguese Ship Triunfo Americano, Jose Moriera, from Lisbon October.

Do. Ship Blenden Hall (Free Trader) Alexander Greig, from London.

14th Ship Francis Warden, John Stutely, put Back from Sea.

Do. Grab Ship Larkasor, Nacqudah Sullemanjee Dawood from Calcutta.

Do. The H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, Thos Larkins, from London.

PASSENGERS.

Per Thomas Coutts.—Lady Munro, H. E. Major General Sir Thomas Munro K. C. B. Governor of Madras, Major C. H. Powell and Lieut. C. O. Aveline of the Madras Establishment,—Messrs. C. J. Wheeler & Wm. Simpson, [illegible]*ters.* Messrs. Geo. Wm. Gillion, Geo. [illegible]can, Wm. Macan, Robt. Miguan, Geo [illegible] Vernett: *Cadets.* Mr Robt. F. Riddell of Bombay. Messrs. Hugh Rose and George Hervey,—*Volunteers Bombay Marine.*

Per Triunfo Americano,—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Prendergast, Bishop and Vicar Apost. of Malabar, Mr. David Grieg, Mr. James Welsh.

Per Blenden Hall,—Edmond Grendale, Cadet.

Per Warren Hastings,—Mr. Benjamin Justice Cadet, Major Francis Fetherston, H. M. 47th Regt, Capt. G. B. Gray, H. M. 67th Regt. 80 Privates, H. M. 47th Regt. 9 Women, 8 Children.

Departures.—10th Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizamoodeen, to Mandavie.

Do. 11th Ship Bombay Castle, Charles Hutchenson, to Persian Gulph.

Do. Ship Francis Warden, John Stutely. to ditto.

Do. The H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson, to Surat.

Do. 13th Ship Diana, Chas. Williams to Gulph of Persia.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Mussa Peerboy, to Surat.

Do. 14th Ship Malabar, J. S. Longlands to Bussorah.

PASSENGERS.

By Prince of Wales; Capt. J. Hall of the C. Marine, appointed Commodore at Surat.

By Diana,—Capt. Irving.

By Malabar,—Mrs. Longlands, Mr. A. S Tod.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Castlereagh, for China.
Ship Faze Allum, for Persian Gulph.
Ship Ahmedy, for Malabar.
Ship Cumbrian, for Bengal.
Ship Cambridge, for Madras & Pinang.
Ship Grab Dadloy, Malay Coast.
Ship Navikaun Samoot, for Siam.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Margaret and Frances, Teignmouth, Sylph. Prince of Wales, Ternate.

H. C. Ships.

Earl Balcarras, Thames, Coutts, Warren Hastings.

SH[illegible]S OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Charlotte, Ahmedy, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Cumbrian, Ann, Lovely Tish, Royal Charlotte, Francis Warden, Elizabeth Carron, Upton Castle, Asia Felix, Glorioso, Fatteh Alvadood, Asia, Faz el Kurim.

BENGAL.

Cambridge.

FREE TRADER.

Blenden Hall.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline, Triunfo Americano.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor.

SIAMESE.

Navikhan Samoot.

FRENCH.

Cæsar, Brig.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

April 16th—Ship Lady Castlereagh, J Hall, from Rangoon 20th March.

Do. 23th Ship Flora, W. Gillett, from the Cape of Good Hope 16th Jan. Madras and Eskapelly 11th April.

Off Calcutta.

Do. 19th The Ann and Amelia.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Hero of Malown, J. Neish, for Penang, Sincapore and Batavia, in a day or two.

Departures from Calcutta.

April 17th.—Bussorah Merchant, R. H. Tate, for Bussorah.

Do. 22th Ship James Scott, R. Boon, to complete her loading at Diamond Harbour for Bombay.

Do. do. Ship Exmouth, Mannington, ditto for ditto.

PUT BACK.

The Cochin H. J. Green, put back to Kedgeree, with the loss of her Masts, &c.

The Mary, Lusk, put back in distress for Anchors and Cables.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 22d Instat.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain, The Rozalia, (P) Daphne, Mary, (Lusk) and Cochin, outward bound; Sulimany and Lady Castlereagh, inward bound.

KEDGEREE.

Remain, The Essex, and Conde de Rio Pardo, (P) outward bound.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMB[illegible]

BIRTH.

At Surat on the 27th ultimo Mrs. Nimmo of a so[illegible].

D[illegible]HS.

On Wednesday last, Mr[illegible] Roger Francis Hereford, Watchmaker, an old & esteemed inhabitant of this place.

May 14. Captain Thomas H. Midford, of the 5th Regiment N. Infantry.

At Wuruoo Tank near Arreser in Wagur o[illegible] the 28th of April of the Cholera Morbus, Captai[illegible] Jame[illegible] McMurdo, Resident in Kutch.

In the death of this officer, the public serv[illegible] has sustained a severe loss.—From a very early period of his service, Captain McMurdo was always actively employed, either in the Military or Civil line; and in the various situations in which he was placed, he never lost an opportunity of acquiring all the information in his power, not only as connected with his immediate duties, but as relating to India in general and to the character of its inhabitants. Zealous to an extreme, no danger could deter him from the execution of the trust committed to him, and the inhospitable coast of Mekran, and the desert of Therand were witnesses of his intrepidity in fulfilling even beyond the expectation of his superiors the duties entrusted to his charge—He rose entirely by his own merit and exertions to the respectable situation he held at his death, and he frequently received the approbation of his Government, for his conduct in the most important affairs. If he was conspicuous as a public servant, he was no less amiable in all the relations of private life—As a son and a brother his affection was without bounds—Simple and unassuming in his manners, open in his disposition, always cheerful and contented, he was ever active in promoting the happiness of those around him, and the equanimity of his temper communicated a charm to his little private circle, that those who composed it can never forget. Kind and obliging to every person, liberal and charitable in his opinions a harsh expression never passed his lips, unless it was to mark his indignation of something dishonorable, selfish or mean—He was the ready, friend of the distressed, a father to those under his authority & ever accessible to the complaints of the meanest of the people—To his zeal in prosecuting a tour, which he had determined upon, though at the time, in a bad state of health, his death is in some degree to be attributed—In a barren wild, with only one friend near him to console his last moments with his presence, and to close his eyes, he met his death with the same equanimity with which he lived—Long will his memory be cherished in the country which contains his ashes, and longest by those who knew him best.

At Belfast in the month of November last, in the 59th year of her age, Mrs. Pottinger, Relict of the late Eldred Curwen Pottinger Esquire; a Lady eminently distinguished by her virtues in every path of life; her decease has plunged seven Children (who are living out of a family of thirteen) and a large circle of Relatives into the deepest, and most heartfelt sorrow, and her loss will long be lamented not only by them, but by all who had the happiness of her acquaintance.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—At St. John's Cathedral, on the 22d, instant, Lieut John Forbes Paton, of the Bengal Engineers; to Miss Emily Stafford.

Births.—On Monday the 17th instant, Mrs. F. L. Barber, of a Son.

Deaths.—At Purneah, on the 3d, instant, the infant Daughter of Mr. E. Johnson, Indigo Planter.

On Monday, the 17th instant, of the consumption, Mrs. Alicia Kuhlan, after a long and tedious illness.

At Serampore, on the 19th inst, of the Cholera, Captain J. H. T. Wessel, aged 63 years.

On the 20th instant, Edward, the infant Son of Mr. William Richards, aged 1 month and 4 days.

At Goruckpore, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth White, aged 34 years, wife of Conductor P. White.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday; April 24, 1820.

BUY.			SELL.	
2	0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (PREMIUM.)	1	12

The following report of the casualties by the Epidemic, is more favorable than that which we Published in our last number:—

Total number of Deaths from Cholera Morbus in the Town of Calcutta.

April 1820.

DATE.	DAYS.	NUM. OF DEATHS. Hindoo	Muh.	Total
15	Saturday	22	2	24
16	Sunday	17	3	20
17	Monday	17	6	[illegible]
18	Tuesday	16	11	27
19	Wednesday	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
20	Thursday	19	9	28
21	Friday	19	3	22
		141	43	184

In the *Batavia Courant* of the 5th February, we meet with an article of lo[illegible] intelligence, of which the following is a translation.

Japara, 27th Janua[illegible] 1820.

"During the late stormy wea[illegible]er, since the 3d insta[illegible] an island [illegible]nd by the map of Java, to be called [illegible]s Island, has been rent asunder—It[illegible] the natives under the name of [illegible]n. [illegible]s soon as the weather w[illegible]her [illegible]vestigation will be held [illegible]dinary event."—*Hurk*[illegible]

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The following military documents ha[illegible] transmitted to us for insertion.

Station Orders, Nurseerabad, 28th Mar. 1820.

Brigadier Knox has much pleasure in expressing the gratification afforded him this morning from the inspection of the 2d Battalion of the 6th Regiment.—The steady soldier-like appearance of the [illegible], with the state of the arms and accoutrements is highly creditable to all ranks.—The whole of the movements and firings were performed in the best style of excellence ; and evinces the great care and attention, that has been bestowed in the discipline of the Corps.

Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, his Officers and men, are requested to accept of the Brigadier's approbation and best thanks.

30th March.

The inspection this morning of the 2d Rampore Local Battalion afforded Brigadier Knox the highest gratification to be derived from witnessing a Corps execute with such precision and justness, the various movements, whether in File, Echellon, Column, or Line.—The step was firm and well regulated, the state of the arms and highly polished accoutrements, also attracted the Brigadier's particular notice, and fully evinces the excellent system of discipline established in this Corps, which has brought it to rival (in the short space of a year and a half that it has been raised) some of the best disciplined Corps of the Line.

The assiduity and unremitted attention paid by Captain Baker to his Drills is well known by the Commanding Officer, and the expectation he had consequently formed, were not disappointed by this morning's performance, which he has seldom seen equalled.

The Brigadier requests Captain Baker, his Officers and men, will except of his approbation and best thanks.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Our accounts from the Indigo districts during the last week have been various in their reports of the weather, and of the prospects which are held out to the cultivators. In almost all quarters complaints had been prevalent respecting the late approach of the rains, and apprehensions had been in many places entertained that the crops would fail in consequence of drought. Refreshing showers, however, had at last arrived and become general, falling copiously at some stations, being less plentiful at others, & in some instances going beyond the quantity required, yet without being seriously detrimental from their excess. The following extract of a letter from Kishnaghur, dated the 17th instant, is among the most unfavorable in its references that we have met with :—

" In Ferridpore, Jessore and Dacca, the drought this season has been excessive, nor have the partial showers which fell within the last fortnight in these quarters, by any means relieved sufficiently the anxiety felt by those immediately interested in the produce of the soil. In this district and Burdwan several heavy showers fell during last week, which enables cultivators to go on with their different kinds of sowings for the ensuing crop with every prospect of a successful result."

[*Suppl. to The Ind. Gaz.—April*, 24

Madras.

May 1.

The Shah Allum.—They only surviving Officer of the *Shah Allum* reached the Presidency last week ; from whom authentic particulars of the melancholy loss of that Ship have been received ; it appears that the Shah *Allum* parted from four anchors off Kistnapatam, and drove towards the shore ; being deep, she grounded at the distance of half a mile from the land, and in ten minutes went to pieces ; those of the unfortunate crew, 14 in number, who reached the shore were more or less hurt—and one man died of the wounds he had received. The second Officer who has arrived here, was on shore sending off the Salt—but the Captain, the other Officers, and the remainder of the crew perished.

Brig Enterprize.—Captain Robarts of the late Brig *Enterprize* has also reached the Presidency, and furnished the particulars of the loss of that vessel. She left the roads in ballast and under bare poles : at the commencement of the gale, was first driven to the southward, and hurried back to the north when the wind shifted---at the conclusion of the gale they found themselves off Pulicat; the vessel was then brought to anchor, where she remained until a favourable wind from the land induced the captain to weigh—the weather afterwards became threatening, they were taking is sail when a sudden squall laid the vessel upon her beam ends, and she immediately filled but did not sink ; being as before observed, only in ballast.

The captain and crew got upon the side of the vessel near the main chains, which was the only part above water, here some of them re-[illegible] days and two nights without sus-[illegible] y were rescued from their [illegible] ssing situation. After the [illegible] ssels having passed them [illegible] thirteen of the crew took [illegible] had contrived to make, [illegible] n heard of—three left the [illegible] to swim to the shore ; [illegible] e unable to regain the wreck and it is feared perished—the remainder seven in number, were taken off the wreck by a native vessel, and landed on the coast opposite Nellore ; here they received from the Collector every assistance their pitiable state required ; and the lives of the whole have happily been preserved.

We understand the *Palmers* is still entire and that hopes are entertained that this Ship may be got afloat again. [*Gov. Gazette.*

Messrs. De Fries and Company.—We understand that at the Meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. J. De Fries and Co held on the 20th instant, pursuant to Public Notice at the trust Office in Black Town, a very considerable number of the Creditors assembled at the hour appointed.

The Trustees presented a general statement of the Affair of the House, with Schedules of the various Property or Assets committed to their charge together with their Proceedings, which were entirely approved and confirmed by the Meeting.

On a proposition being made and seconded, the unanimous thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Trustees for the zeal and attention evinced by them towards the interests of those concerned, and they were warmly solicited to continue in charge of the office they had kindly undertaken for the public good.

Mr. Moorat however, having expressed a desire to retire from the Trust, on account of his private avocations—and Major General Lang and Mr. Edward Gordon having assented to the solicitations of the meeting, Mr. John S. Hall was unanimously elected in conjunction with the above named gentleme the permanent Trustees for conducting the Affairs of the late firm.

We are also informed that it is the intention of the Trustees to circulate for the information of the parties concerned, the minutes of the Meeting of the Creditors held on Thursday last

Mad. Gaz.

English Extracts.

The Speeches of Sir Francis Burdett, & Mr. G. Lamb, at the Westminster Meeting of the 8th of December, 1819.

In consequence of a requisition, addressed to the High Bailiff of Westminster, by a number of most respectable householders, a meeting was held yesterday for the purpose of considering certain resolutions relative to the measures affecting the liberty of the press and the liberty of the subject, which are now in progess through Parliament. Temporary hustings were erected on this occasion opposite the Royal Hotel, in Covent-garden—a recent statute having provided that the inhabitants should not, during the sitting of Parliament, assemble within a mile of Westminster-hall, which, of course, prevented them from appearing in Palace-yard, the usual place of meeting when they deemed it necessary to express their political opinions. The meeting was numerously attended. Though the day was exceedingly inclement, we think we are within the mark when we state, that from 6 to 7,000 persons were assembled.

Shortly after one o'clock, Lord Althorp, Lord Nugent, Mr. Lambton, M. P. Mr. Lamb, M. P. Sir. F. Burdett, M. P. Mr. D. Kinnaird, M. P. Mr. Hobhouse, and Lord G. W. Russell, appeared on the hustings, and were received with the most enthusiatic applause

The High-Balliff (A. Morris, Esq.) stepped forward and said, that before he proceeded to read the requisition, in consequence of which the meeting had been called, he would take the liberty of stating the regulation which he had determined to adopt on this occasion, namely—that no person who was not an elector, an inhabitant and householder of Westminister, should be allowed to deliver his sentiments- This was the practice that prevailed in all counties, and which was also recognized in the city of London. He conceived too that he stood on constitutional ground, when he said, that no person who had not a local interest in their proceedings had a right to interfere with them. He then read the requisition

Sir F. Burdett then presented himself to the meeting, and was received with the most vehement applause. Silence having been with some difficulty obtained, the hon. Baronet said, that before he addressed to the meeting the few observations that he should feel it his duty to offer on the occasion, he could not help making some remarks on what had fallen from the gentleman near him, the High Bailiff of Westminister. He should not act rightly if be passed over any doctrine laid down by the High Bailiff, or any other person, in which he could not concur, without expressing his dissent from the doc[illegible] laid down. The High Bailiff had said, that [illegible] counties, and in different other place, it was not the custom for persons to address public meetings who were not inhabitants of those places. He (Sir Francis Burdett) was sure that he knew no reason, and he believed none could be given, why individuals should not address their countrymen whenever they met together, in any place, and at any time. (Applause.) It was unquestionably not usual to do so, because few persons were accustomed to come forward in public places, unless an imperative duty urged them to do so. (Applause.) But he would appeal to the electors of Westminister, whatever custom might prevail in any other part of the kingdom, whether it had not been their uniform practice to lend an attentive ear to any one of their countrymen who wished to address them on public affairs ; and whether any check had ever been placed on the common liberty of speech except that which the audience themselves might be disposed to put on it, when wearied with unimportant matter ? (Applause.) He should be more particularly sorry if any rule of this kind were adopted on the present occasion, because it would be unjust to form a regulation with a view to any individual whatever, or with reference to those unfounded apprehensions which some gentlemen might entertain of an individual. Applause,) All the electors of Westminster asked for was, " a clear stage and no favour !" (Great Applause.) Whoever presented himself before the great body of Westminster electors would, he was well convinced, meet with a fair and impartial hearing. (Applause.) Having protested against this new doctrine, he would now make one or two observations on the cause of their thus meeting together ; but at the same time he would confess, that what to address to his constituents, how to address them, in what manner to conduct himself, became in the present strange, he would say unexampled situation of this country, a matter of peculiar difficulty. Applause. To Speak *truly*, had become highly dangerous, (true. true); and to speak *falsely* was impossible (Great applause.) This was, indeed, a new æra in England. Now appeared about to be consumated that system which had too lo[illegible] adopted by Government—that system which had often, though vainly, been protested against by the wisest and greatest men England had ever produced, who had foreseen and forewarned their countrymen of the consequences that might certainly be expected to flow from it. That system would be perfected, when the bills now pending in Parliament had passed—measures which they were met that day to take into their serious consideration ; & having performed that duty, they were next, as he apprehended to decide on what steps it might be possible for them to adopt with the greatest of success, in order to arrest them in their progress. When those bills were passed—an event which he feared was but too certain—then it appeared to him that a system of Government would be established in this country, such as never had entered the most distant contemplation of their forefathers, such as would require the patience of Job to endure; and such as it became the good sense and honest feelings of the people of England to study how they could most effectually resist, in a constitutional and legal manner, so as to save themselves from the severe tyranny which he thought was impending over them, and at the same time infuse such a moral force and spirit into the country, as, while it arrested the progress of those baneful measures, would not give an opportunity to the enemies of their freedom, to exercise an odious and despotic power, (loud cheers)—a power which, though in the end it might not be irresistable, it was the paramount duty of every honest man to prevent being called into into action, by every legal means within his reach. The bills that were now pending in Parliament were calculated to trench on those great, those prescriptive, and he would say, in reason, those inalienable rights, which the people of England had from time immemorial claimed & exercised. (Applause.) The right of public meeting he considered to be a right of nature, derived from no government, & too sacred to be interfered with by any set of men. (Applause.) When God gave to them the means of communicating their thoughts one to another, he sanctioned that communication, and sanctioned also the best means by which that communication could be effected. (Cheers.) This was a right not derived from any constitution, or from any government, but coming directly from that to which all just and good governments should be subservient—from nature and from reason. Of that right he was most jealous—of that right he would not give up an iota. Applause.)He would contend that there was no more reason now, than there was at any former period of their history, for curtailing this just right of the people ; on the contrary, there was, at present, greater reason than ever there was, since England was England, for a more general and extended exercise of it. (Cheering.) There was another point, not less dear to the people of England, nor less important to their interests—he meant the acknowledged right of a free and unshackled press—to which he would now advert, as its, existence was intimately connected with these measures. He was not one of those who thought, even if the bill now pending in Parliament was not passed, that the press of England was unshackled.. In his opinion, the powers already exercised, he would not say justly possessed, because they were unconstitutional powers, by the Attorney-General on the part of the Crown, were more than sufficient to curb not only the licentiousness of the press, as it was called, but even to subvert its just freedom. So far from any new shackles being imposed, it ought to be relieved from those under which it at present groaned. With respect to the other bills, they all tended to one and the same end, in various ways, namely—to add to the severity of laws already in force, and to infringe on the rights and liberties of the country. Taken togather, they could only be looked on as a code of despotic power, giving legality to those acts of authority, which, under various pretences, had been at times exercised by individuals ; but which had not been so exercised with any colour of law, and could not be until those obnoxious bill had passed. With regard to the permancy of these measures, he owned that, for his own part, he was not very anxious about it. He cared little whether they were enacted for 5 years or permanently. If any [illegible] be reconciled to such measures, because they were intended to last but 5 years—if, on that account, any individual could for a moment bring his mind to endure oppression---then, in his opinion, the contraction of the term occasioned great and additional mischief. What they really had to consider was, not so much the severity of those laws, or the extent of their duration, as the existence of a power, independent of the people, which whether the law was declared at the present moment to be permanent or temporary, could at any time deal with it as they pleased. They could make that permanent, which was now only intended to be temporary ; or give a temporary duration to that, which in the first instance was meant to be permanent. In short, they might do whatsoever they pleased ; but he believed, their powers would be almost exclusively directed to curb and keep down the people, when they found that their sentiments were not in unison with those of the Administration of the country. They would make these measures permanent, if it suited their purpose ; or they would allow them to expire, at the end of 5 years, if the severity of them during that time, appeared to have sufficently destroyed the manly feelings and honest spirit of the people. (Applause.) There was one act which he had omitted to mention, and which appeared to him to be still more objectionable than the rest---an act that went directly to contravene the old and established doctrine, which declared every Englishman's house to be his castle. Here was a measure that rendered the house of every man subject to search, at any hour, day or night, in order to find arms, on the information of any spy or informer. (Shame.) But he begged leave to observe, that the people of England had hitherto a right to be armed in their own defence.)Cheers.) He would say more : by the law, as it now stood, every man ought to be armed, that he might be enabled to assist in preserving the peace, if he were called on, (Cheers.) Whoever knew what had been the operation of a similar act, empowering officers and magistrates to search for arms in Ireland--whoever knew what unhappy scenes it led to in that country, must be a dolt and an idiot not to perceive the effect it would proba-

[illegible] in the [illegible] but he sincerely [illegible] that [illegible] of England, [illegible] men of England, and every [illegible] corrupt man in the country, who [illegible] boasted of the name of Englishman, would raise his voice in time against this odious system, to arrest it in its progress, and to prevent those impending mischiefs, which all who viewed the circumstances with an unbiassed feeling must apprehend, ("This is about the last time we can meet," cried one of the auditors.) What was observed by an individual in the crowd was very true. The ministers hurried those bills through Parliament; they would not let the people meet to petition against them—a circumstance which was the more remarkable, because there was no reason for the haste and hurry which they manifested. The circumstances of which the Administration complained no longer existed; the storm, such as it was, which they affected to dread so much, was past and over; yet they pressed forward those measures with unheard-of rapidity. If danger really threatened the state, why was not Parliament called togather at the outset? Why was a considerable time suffered to elapse before Parliament was assembled? And why, at this moment, when all the dangers apprehended by ministers themselves were at an end, why did they press these measures? They evidently did so, not to give the people at large any opportunity of weighing and considering these measures, and of taking those constitutional steps for opposing them, which, if time were given, they would adopt from one end of the kingdom to the other. (Applause.) But he hoped the people would recollect,, that though time was not afforded them to meet in order to petition against these bills, still they might assemble together to demand their repeal. Undoubtedly, this must be done under restrictions—under most unconstitutional restrictions; but let them not forget that they still had it in their power to meet---that they still might call for the repeal of those acts, and demand a restoration of the constitution, as it existed at the present day. (Cheering.) A long series of resolutions would be laid before them, in which they would find expressed what he believed must be the feeling of every man [illegible] well to the liberties [illegible] county, with respect to those measures--sentiments which he had every reason to believe were generally, if not universally adopted. He did hope, that in this crisis, as it was properly called, of the constitution of England, all men, of all descriptions, would see the propriety—nay, the necessity, of proceeding, on some principles that would be acceded to by the greatest possible, number of persons, for the purpose of procuring an efficient opposition to those degrading restrictions which the present Administration were endeavouring to fasten on the country. He trusted that individusls, whatever might be their opinions, would perceive the absolute necessity of laying aside political asperities, of conciliating one another, of giving up political opinions that might have been carried to too great an extent, so as to devise effectual means for the attainment of that great object which all good men must have in view. (Applause). That great object was, the procuring a representation in the House of Commons which would have a just feeling for the interest of the people—which would be, as it was intended to be, a control over the ministers of the crown, and not a tool in their hands (cheering)—which it would be, as it was intended to be a control for the people, and not a control in the hands of ministers, exercised against the people. (Cheering.) It was to be hoped, that no persons would be so obstinate as to put forth any political test at such a conjuncture, and say. "Such an object must be obtained, whatever may be the political tenets of others, or we will not coalesce with those who are willing to accept of something short of that which we think right and just." If there were persons, and he had no doubt there were who felt alarm, who did not sham it, who did not possess that minis terial—that sort of productive alarm which the regular alarmists dealt in, but who entertained those apprehensions which honest and upright individuals might feel at the prospect of a change from a very bad even to a very good system, without any intermediate steps; if such persons there were, he [illegible] an endeavour to act with them, and to obtain their support in effecting something practically [illegible] for the people, as "a consummation devoutly, to be wished." (Hear.) Without, therefore, specifying any particular plan for a reform in the representation of the people, he thought he might safely say, that all honest minds were coming fast to this conclusion—that some effectual reform was necessary. The maxim of tyrants in all sges, had been "Divide and subjugat!" The opposite of that maxim—"Unite and be free!" nature, and reason, and interest called on them to adopt it. (Loud-cheers.) It was objected by ministers, that the people had met in large and tumultuous assemblies. There were high authories quoted—the authorities of law officers of the Crown, and of would-be law officer of the Crown, who had declared, that according to the law and constitution, (if the people would receive them from their mouths) great numbers constituted an illegal and tumultuous meeting. If these gentlemen were right, those whom he was addressing were likely to be treated as their countrymen at Manchester had been. (Applause, and cries of "shame.") For, in his concsience he believed, and he had his information from persons who were on the spot, who were eye-witnesses of that disastrous event, that the present meeting was not less tumultuous, or more to be feared. than was that which took place at Manchester, before the people were attacked by a military force. (Applause.) He could not place, in opposition to the evidence on this point, evidence which was derived from uncorrupted and unsuspected channels, and which might be produced at the bar of the House of Commons had that house been willing to hear it—he could not oppose to such evidence, the confident assertions of ministers, who, in his opinion, were themselves criminal. (Cheering, and a cry of "It won't do for them.") It certainly would not do for them; and why? Because the acts to which it related were done in support of their own power; and, obedience to them the House of Commons, without hearing any evidence, justified the conduct of the Manchester magistrates, who had employed [illegible] military against an unarmed multitude. (Applause.) The people might, it seemed, meet if they pleased, tumultuously, against a corn bill—they might burn down a few mills—they might destroy some tradesmen's premises, supposing that their distresses arose from a particular cause; these things might be winked at, these proceedings might be treated with a lenient hand; but when they put their finger on the sore—when they touched the corruption of the House of Commons—when they adverted to the borough-mongering system which was carried on, and dared to meet to petition against it, then it was that the House of Commons, those shameles and pretended representatives of the people of England, declared that their numerous assemblies assumed the character of high treason. (Applause.) They had ventured to say—at least, individuals had ventured to say—that to meet for the purpose of petitioning for a reform in Parliament, carried to the length of universal suffrage and annual parliaments. was an act of high treason. (Applause) If it were high treason, then he had proclaimed himself a traitor and a conspirator, even within the walls of the House of Commons (cheers); and until the conviction of his mind was very much altered, he would not cease to proclaim himself such a traitor, in his place within the walls of that house. (Cheer.) That he had not a right to petition against the abuses of that house, or rather of the borough-mongers there, was a new doctrine to him. Why should he not? He had taken no oath of allegiance to those people. He never meant to take any. From him they had nothing to expect but constant and determined hostility. (Applause.) Hostility to such a corrupt House of Commons, he was convinced, was a public duty, from the time when he was first able to reflect on political subjects, to understand the rights of his country, and to reverence the liberties of the people. He trusted that no unworthy motive had ever yet entered his breast, or influenced his mind in doing any act that was beneficial to the people at large. But he was free to say, that if he saw any design on the part of people, not to act in conformity with the genuine spirit of the free constitution of the country—if he saw them running wild on absurd and foolish projects, he should feel himself called on in the face of the collective body of the people, to state his sentiments as openly and candidly as he had done that day. He never had been found, and he never would be found, either a flatterer or betrayer of the people of England. (Cheers.) Having said thus much, he would make way for his worthy colleague, who would next address them; after which some other gentleman would lay before them the resolutions that had been prepared for their consideration. (Long continued cheers.)

Mr. Geo. Lamb next addressed the meeting. He said, did the bills before Parliament contain provisions of a more severe and arbitrary nature than they now contained, he should view them with less alarm and abhorrence than that which he at present felt on looking to the series of measure which preceded them, and which positively denied all inquiry into the danger which surrounded us. The statements on which ministers rested, in order to prove the necessity of such enactments without inquiry, were evidently garbled and imperfect, and contained in themselves arguments which convinced him that an inquiry ought to be instituted. It was said, that a feeling of discontent pervaded the country; he believed that it might; but he also believed, that it derived its origin from no other cause that the manner in which the outrage committed on the people at Manchester had been vindicated and approved. (Loud cheers.) Ministers had said, that one of the reasons which had induced them to bring forward the seditious meetings' prevention bill was a wish to aid free and impartial discussion, which according to their doctrines, never existed in the numerous assemblies which the country had lately witnessed. No-doubt the bill was intended to produce calm and tranquil deliberation in the best possible manner; and, therefore, the people ought to be grateful, very grateful for it yes—just as grateful as a traveller would be a robber, after putting a gag into his mouth, should tell him that he was liberty to say what he pleased. (Cheers.) He, would however, ask them, whether it would not be better for ministers, before they calumniated the proceedings of public meetings, to attend a few of them: for when or where had they ever appeared to advocate their measures before the people? Was it, because they had not any good arguments, or even any arguments at all, to urge in their defence, that they so carefully abstained from facing their countrymen? Surely, before they stigmatized the people for refusing a hearing to all who opposed their views, they might come to a meeting like the present, and make a trial of the courtesy of those whom they attacked; but no—they would not do that, because they were aware that they would not find a majority ready to receive them with cheers of approbation, ready to prejudge every question which came before them, and just listening to such a quantity of discussion as served to throw a cloak over their follies and iniquity. (Cheers.) He called on them in the name of that meeting to attend, and, if they declined the invitation, he called upon them to desist from their system of calumniation, and never to accuse the people any more of possessing every thing else than the bold and honest independence of British feelings. (Cheers.) Another subject to which he must also take the liberty to refer was the liberty of the press: if he did not distinctly explain his sentiments on that subject, he should, on leaving the meeting, deserve the contempt of all who were now assembled around him. It had been said, that the licentiousness of the press exceeded all bounds, and that it had reached its present alarming excess in consequence of the acquittal of Mr. Hone some eighteen months ago—a circumstance which, it was added, had rendered all further prosecutions for libel under the present law quite useless. To a fine state was the nation reduced, if our laws were to be changed whenever a fair and honest and impartial jury of the country gave a verdict against the wishes and intentions of the Government (Cheers) The [illegible] irreligion, which was brought against Mr. Hone, he considered to be highly absurd: indeed, if he thought that the object of that individual had been to propagate blasphemy throughout the country, he should have been as unwilling to have said, as [illegible] would have been to have heard, a word in his defence: but he was convinced that all Mr. Hone intended to do, was to write a political squib: he had, indeed, done this, by means of parody, and for using parody for this purpose he had a great and illustrious example before. (Hear.) Therefore it was, that he conceived the verdict of acquittal to have been properly given, and to have proceeded from conscientious motives. (Hear.) If harm had arisen from that verdict, to whom was it owing but to the Attorney-General, who had selected such a publication for the honour of prosecution? One word more, and he should conclude. In the middle of all this distress, he looked forward for relief to it from the people, who were the chief sufferers under it. In order to give them hopes of better times, he would remind them that his Majesty's ministers had not on this occasion suspended the *Habeas Corpus* Act. Why had they not Because on the last period of its suspension, the voice of the people had spoken out in a manner that could not be misundertood; and ministers now refrained from touching that great bulwark of our liberties, because the people had said, that they did not choose that it should be touched. (Loud cheering.) If the people kept constantly in mind the innovations which were now attempting to be made on their freedom, if in their hours of merriment and recreation, in the time of triumph and success, they constantly recollected the privileges which their fathers had bequeathed to them as their best inheritance, and which they were bound to transmit unimpaired to their posterity, he had little doubt but that a new era of things would soon dawn upon the country, and we should live to see its lost liberties restored to all their former splendour and magnificence (Loud cheering.)

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Deane v. Stable and Wife.—After some little discussion of the necessity for time being allowed to the defendants in this case to explain their conduct.

The Lord Chancellor—This case is of very great importance with respect to the character of Mr. & Mrs. Stable, & of peculiar importance with respect to the authority of this court; therefore, I think it extremely reasonable for time to be given to all parties to bring the whole facts before the court—let it stand over till the next Seal, and in the mean time let a short petition be presented, simply praying the court to adopt some course with respect to the transaction, and with liberty to the parties on all sides to file further affidavits; and in addition to the attendance of Mr. and Mrs. Stable, let the court be attended by the young man and the young Lady, and also by both those servants to whom allusion had been made. It is high time that servants should be informed, that if they make themselves agents in transactions of this sort, this court will punish them most severely. It seems that the person who married these young people, extorted from them 100*l.* for performing the ceremony. (This, we understand, is the Blacksmith's usual fee). This circumstance, of itself, may make it extremely necessary to see whether, in point of fact, a marriage has actually taken place according to the laws of Scotland,—The matter stands over till next seal, which will be held in January.

LONDON,

D[illegible]EMBER 2[illegible]

The Banking-house of Messrs. Smith and Taylor, at Southampton, has been robbed. The cash and bills taken, we are informed, amounted to 16,000*l.* of which 10,000*l.* was in bills not due, and 3000*l.* in cancelled notes; the remaining [illegible]000*l.* in their own and Bank of England notes; 2000*l.* of their own notes were presented at their London house next morning, and paid before the intelligence could reach London. No c[illegible] has been obtained.

(*Continued in the* [illegible]

BOMBAY— PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS,* BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJ[illegible] MARTINS, IN APOLLO ST[illegible]

[illegible]U[illegible]PLEME[illegible] T[illegible] THE [illegible]OMBAY G[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

The Observer.—The sale of this newspaper for one year, from the 4th October, 1818, to the 26th of September, 1819, was 614,724 copies; the average number of which is 11,821, being considera-the highest number of any Journal printed in the United Kingdom. It may not be wholly uninteresting for the reader to know, that the amount paid to the Revenue for six hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and twentyfour stamps, was no less a sum than eight thousand one hundred and ninety-six pounds, independent of the Excise upon twelve hundred and twenty nine reams of paper, at three pence each pound weight and the duty of three shillings and sixpence upon every advertisement; making a total sum contributed to the Revenue by The Observer Journal, in one year, of upwards of Ten Thousand Pounds, and that for only fifty-two publications.

MR. COBBETT'S ACCOUNT.

OF THE ATTEMPT TO PRODUCE A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN SIR F. BURDETT AND HIMSELF.

"You will have seen in some of the newspapers, the following article:—

'Sir Francis Burdett and Cobbett.—The friends of Cobbett, a few days since, waited on Sir F. Burdett in order to effect, if possible, a reconciliation between them. The Baronet was however, inexorable. He said Mr. Cobbett could not forget the many falsehoods published in the two penny Register, which the writer must have known of true or false if true, no honest man would wish to renew an acquaintance with him (Sir Francis); and if false, what could be thought of the individual promulgating such atrocious calumnies, with a knowledge of their being such? Here the conversation ended, and the persons retired.'

"When I was at Liverpool, I was most strongly urged in private, and even by a speech, and a very eloquent speech, of one of the gentlemen at a dinner given to me there, to unite with Sir Francis Burdett. A similar request, and from persons on whose judgment I set great value, was made to me at New York. As I came on to London I perceived that the wish was very general. While at New York, I had read Sir Francis's letter to the Electors of Westminster, upon the Manchester tragedy, which letter I very much approved. I had read also an account of the Proceedings in Palace-yard, relative to the Manchester transactions, and, in those proceedings I thought I perceived what amounted to a proof of Sir Francis's desire to co-operate with Mr. Hunt. My determination, from the moment I read of those proceedings, was this, that when I came to England. I would bury, with regard to the Baronet, all the past in oblivion; and that, if he were disposed to exert himself to his utmost in behalf of the people, to cooperate cordially with him. At the dinner at Liverpool, I declared my readiness to be the first to move; and to go to him, and, in the language of Scripture, to say: 'Is it peace?' When I came to London, a gentleman from the country, in a day or two after the dinner at the Crown and Anchor, asked me whether there were no means of producing a reconciliation between Sir Francis Burdett and me. After some conversation upon the subject, I gave this gentleman his commission in the following words:—

'Dec. 4, 1819.

'I am ready to tender my hand to Sir Francis Burdett, and to tender my whole [illegible] mind, to be exerted, in co-ope[illegible]m, for the purpose of endeavouring to rescue our country from the fangs of its oppressors. I am ready to bury all private considerations in oblivion. I have seen, all through the country proofs of a most ardent desire, that a union should take place; and I am resolved that no private feelings of mine, shall obstruct that union.

, WILLIAM COBBETT.'

"At the same time that I delivered this paper, I told the gentleman who was the bearer of it, what I had told all my English friends at New York and what I had told to particular friends at Liverpool, that I never would be the underworker of Sir Francis Burdett again, and, that I would have nothing to do with him any more than with any other common person; that I never would consult with him; and in short, that I would have nothing in the shape of co-operation with him, except as one of a public meeting, perhaps, *unless he would immediately, and out of his own purse, furnish the means of facilitating, as soon as the occasion should offer, the entrance of Mr. Hunt and myself into the House of Commons.* And this I told the gentleman who was the bearer of the paper, that he had my full liberty to state to any person whatever, either in conversation or in print. This gentleman expressed his wish that these terms might be communicated to Sir Francis by myself, to which I had no objection; and I told him I should give the terms in writing, with permission to their being published as soon as Sir Francis chose, and with a declaration on my part, that I should make them known to the public without loss of time.

"The reasoning on which I proceeded was this: Sir Francis Burdett has now no influence, no weight of character more than a common man. He is unable to give me any support or aid; I can derive no assistance from his mere name or countenance: I can gain no weight of character, no power to do good by the mere circumstance of intimate co-operation with him. But he has the power to put me in a situation where I shall be able to do for the good of the country ten thousand times as much as I am able to do with my pen only. He has ample means to effect this object. To him, it would be a sacrifice, if a sacrifice at all, not worth a moment's thought. If, therefore, he will not do this, I shall lose, in point of consequence and influence, by any intimate communication that shall be known to take places between him and me: and, though I am not requested to tender any such terms, on the part of Mr. Hunt. I think his services to the public give him a fair claim to be included in the negociation. I observed, at the same time. that I could perceive no ground for preferring Sir Francis Burdett before any other common man, of ordinary talent, unless the preference were given on the score of his fortune, and that this fortune ought to be no ground of preference unless the fortune were to be brought into action in favour of the cause. Suppose there are two men, alike in all other respects, both friends to Reform, both zealous in the cause: their talents equal and their courage equal; only the one has great heaps of money, and the other has none. Now, what business is it to pretend that the poor man is not of equal value to the rich man, unless the rich man will put his hand into one of his bags in order to furnish the means of surpassing the poor man's single exertions. This was the ground that I proceeded upon; and I am very certain that this gronnd will be regarded as perfectly good by every one who is not servile enough to say that mere money ought to be preferred to every thing else.

"On the 9th of December, I received the following note from the gentleman who had been the bearer of the paper above inserted.

"DEAR SIR,—From a conversation I have just had with Sir Francis Burdett, I am persuaded the enclosed cannot be rendered available. This causes me regret; but I have thought it best to return it to you with my assurance, that it has not been used or seen.

"This was the whole that took place with any knowledge of mine."

WILLIAM COBBETT.

State of the present Manufacturing Industry of France.

Substances.	*Value.*
a Silks,	107,560,000
b Woollens,	238,133,932
c Flax,	100 000,000
Hemp	142,796,012
Paper	31,700,000
Cotton	191,600,000
Gold, Silver, & Worsted Lace	7,000,000
Iron	207,390,377
Copper	16,171,260
Lead	4,830,460
Other Metals	4,000,000
d Watch-making & Mending	22,500,000
Gold & Silver-smith & Jewellery	38,000,000
e Gilding Bronzes	38,000,000
Glass	20,500,000
Earthenware of all kinds	26,000,000
Bricks and Tiles	17,500,000
Lime and Plaster	15,000,000
Common Salt	6,600,000
Alum	6,000,000
Copperas	3,000,000
Saltpetre	3,000,000
Nitric Acid	6,000,000
Muriatic Acid	[illegible]
Other Salts and [illegible]	8,000,000
Soap	33,000,000
Sugar	60,823,910
Hats	24,375,000
f Prepared Skins	155,392,600
Dyeing	44,117,950
Varnishing	5,000,000
Perfumery	13,000,000
g Starch	6,000,000
Books, Printing	21,652,726
Cabinet-ware and Musical Instruments	40,000,000
Beer	47,635,377
Cider and Perry	48,622,435
Spirits	55,000,000

The sum total of the products of the manufacturing industry of France, amounts, then, annually to 1, 820, 102,409 francs; of which about 416,000,000 may be reckoned as the value of home-grown raw materials; 186,000,000 of workmanship; 192,000,000 of tools, buildings, coals, candles, &c.; leaving 182,005, 221 as profit to the manufacturer, or about 10 *per cent.*

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a In 1786. 15.000 looms in Lyons.—In 1812, 10720 looms. Of 100,000 inhabitants, 80,000 employed in the silk manufactory in Lyons. About 30,000,000 fracs value exported.

b Export diminished since 1789, owing to manufactories established in other countries of the Continent.

c Now spun by machinery.

d No watch-*making*, out of Paris, except in the manufactories.

e 900 manufactories, employing 6000 workmen, and producing 35.000,000 francs value in Paris alone

f [illegible] two branches not estimated by the author.

g Including potato-flour, and spirits distilled from potatoes, of which 500*l.* Sterling is produced daily.

MINORITY.

ON MR. BUXTON'S MOTION FOR LIMITING THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS-BILL TO THREE YEARS.

Abercromby, J.
Allen, J. H.
Althorp, Visc.
Aubrey. Sir John
Burton, R. C.
Benett, John
Beaumont, T. W.
Barham, J. F.
Baring, Sir T.
Barnett, James
Bennet, Hon. G.
Benyon, Ben.
Bernal, Ralph
Birch, Jos.
Brougham, H.
Browne, Dom.
Byng, Geo.
Calvert, N.
Crickitt, R. A.
Churchill, Lord
Calvert, C.
Campbell, Hon. J.
Carter, John
Cavendish, Ld. G.
Cavendish, Hen.
Clifford, Capt.
Clifton, Visc.
Colborne, N. R.
Coke, T. W.
Concannon, L.
Crompton, Sam.
Curwen, J. C.
Davies, J. H.
De Crespigny, W.
Denman, Thos.
Denison, W. J.
Duncannon, Vis.
Dundas, Hon. L.
Dundas, Hon. G.
Dundas, Thos.
Ebrington, Visc.
Ellice, Ed.
Euston, Earl of
Fazakerly, N.
Fergusson, Sir R.
Foley, Thomas.
Folkstone, Visc.
Frankland, T.
Gaskell, Ben.
Grant, J. P.
Graham, Sand.
Graham, J. R. C.
Griffiths, J. W.
Guise, Sir W.
Gurney, R. H.
Heygate, Ald.
Heron, Sir R.
Hamilton, Ld. A.
Harvey, D. W.
Hill, Lord A.
Honywood, W. P.
Hornby, E.
Howard, Hn. W.
Howorth, H.
Hughes, W. L.
Hume, J.
Hurst, R.
Hutchinson, C.
Kennedy, T. F.
Kinnaird, Hn. D.
Longm[illegible] J.
Lester, B. Lester.
Lamb, Hon. W.
Lamb, Hon. G.
Lambton, J. G.
Latouche, John.
Latouche, R.
Lloyd, Sir E.
Lloyd, J. M.
Miles, W.
Mahon, Hon. S.
Marryat, J.
Maberly, John.
Maberly, W. L.
Macleod, R.
Macdonald, Jas.
Macintosh, Sir J.
Madocks, W. A.
Martin, John.
Mildmay, P. St. J.
Milton, Visc.
Monck, Sir C.
Moore. P.
Morpeth, Visc.
Mostyn, Sir T.
Normanby, Visc.
Newman, R. W.
Neville, Hon. R.
Nugent, Lord.
O'Callaghan, J.
Ord, W.
Perceval, S.
Portman, E. B.
Palmer, Col.
Palmer, C. F.
Pares, Thos.
Parnell, Sir H.
Parnell, W.
Pearse, H.
Phillips, Geo.
Phillips, G. jun.
Phillips, C. M.
Powlett, Hon. W.
Prittie, Hon. F.
Primrose, Hon. F.
Price, Robt.
Rickford, W.
Ramsbottom, J.
Ricardo, David.
Ramsden, J. C.
Ridley, Sir M. W.
Robarts, W. T.
Robarts, A.
Rowley, Sir W.
Russell, Lord G.
Russell, R. G.
Rumbold, C.
Scarlett, J.
Scudamore, R. P.
Sefton, Earl of.
Smith, John.
Smith, Hon. R.
Smith, Wm.
Spencer, Lord R.
Stuart, Lord J.
Stewart, Wm.
Stanley, Lord.
Talbot, R. W.
Tavistock, Marq.
Taylor, M. A.
Thorp, Ald.
Tierney, Rt. Hn. G.
Waithman, Ald.
Walpole, Hon. G.
Webbe, E.
Wharton, John.
Whitbread, W. H.
Williams, O.
Williams, Wm.
[illegible], Sir R.
Wood, Ald.
Webster, Sir G.

Tellers.

Buxton, T. F.
Calcraft, John.

LONDON.

The shipping interest of the city was thrown into much confusion on Tuesday, by an unexpected notice from the Navy Board, that twenty vessels,, of 500 tons each, were wanted yesterday by one o'clock.—The tenders were not to be received after that hour. It is reported, that several brokers in the secret were prepared for the event; the great proportion, however, were left in the lurch, as the time was too short to procure vessels. It is for the Cape of Good Hope.

A dispute of rather a serious nature has taken place in the Mediterranean, between the American Commodore Stewart, and some officers composing a court-martial on a marine. The Commodore refused to confirm the sentence of the court, which led to disrespectful language, and in the end Captains M'Donough, Ballard, and Nicholson, and Lieut. Gallagher and Page, were suspended from their commands.

The removal of Sir Hudson Lowe, from the Governorship of St. Helena, so often rumoured and as often contradicted, is now, we are assured, definitively arranged in consequence not of any dissatisfaction which ministers entertain at his conduct, but of Sir Hudson's own desire to return home. The gallant Sir W. V. Broke, is named as his successor.

[11*th Nov.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 24.

PETITION OF MERCHANTS.

Mr. Irving said, he held a Petition which had been put into his hands by certain merchants of the city of London. The petition was very numerously and respectably signed. Its substance was, a statement of the general commercial and manufacturing distress, under which the petitioners themselves, in common with a great portion of the country, were at present labouring. They earnestly prayed, that the House would take the subject into its most serious consideration at an early period; and [illegible] wou[illegible] gr[illegible] effec[illegible] H[illegible] [illegible]ouse, that this [illegible] [illegible]efore them from any fa[illegible] [illegible]ves; neither was it the inten[illegible]n of the petitioners to interfere with or interrupt that course of measures which his Majesty's ministers had adopted, or might adopt, for the general benefit of the country. They did, however, undoubtedly, hope that their petition would be listened to with attention. After the laborious duties which the house had been called upon to perform; after the measures which had been enacted for the general security of the country—measures in which he had concurred, and which he sincerely hoped would be found to answer their object—he did think that the house were called upon to take into their consideration the distressed state of the country; and it was not too much for the petitioners to expect, that his Majesty's ministers should consent to an examination of the causes of that distress and depression which were so generally felt. The petitioners had given him no instructions or suggestions as to the particular line which ought to be adopted; they did not point out any specific cause for the evils which they felt: any remarks therefore, on those subjects, which might fall from him, were solely the suggestions, of his own mind. It occurred to him, that there were several causes which contributed to the evils that were now felt in the commercial and manufacturing world. One great cause, he thought, was the many restrictions which were placed upon our intercourse with foreign countries, the removal of which would be sensibly and advantageously felt in the present state of the country. It might perhaps be found also, upon our intercourse with foreign countiies, the removal of which would be sensibly and advantageously felt in the present state of the country. It might perhaps be found also, upon an enquiry into the nature and causes of the present distresses, that some of them were caused by the restrictions which were placed upon our Eastern trade, which if in some degree removed would give considerable extention to the ven[illegible] for our manufactures. It would probably be discovered that some of the chartered articles of the East-India Company might be relax[illegible] in favour of our shipping in[illegible] particularly t[illegible]en China and the continent of Europe. This was of little or no use to the Company, and was at present carried on chiefly under the American flag. Now, he thought that the extension of that trade to our own merchants would be productive of important benefits to the country. (Hear.) It appeared to him also, that one of the great causes of the present evils, was the change which had taken place in the currency of the country. (Hear.) He did not then mean to enter into that great question; his opinions upon it were already well known to many members in the house. He was not desirous of abrogating any of the laws which had been passed upon this subject; but he thought that, without infringing on the principle of those laws, considerable advantages would be derived from a modification of them. He alluded particularly to the bullion payments and would suggest, that if the first price at which they were directed to be made were extended over the whole payments, the result would be of great value to the commercial interest. He would also suggest that it should be in the option of the Bank to make their bullion payments either in silver or gold. This would equally answer the object of the act, and be attended with very great convenience to the public. He was sure that, in either case, the Bank would not be called upon for much specie; but he thought the suggestion that he had thus thrown out would, if adopted, go a great way to remove a part at least of the distress which prevailed—would remove that cloud which hung over the capital of the country, in consequence of the caution and timidity with which monied men were obliged to act, in order to escape the evils which existed, and the greater ones which threatened; and which very caution and timidity were themselves a great cause of these evils. He pointed out these circumstances as, in his mind, effecting a great portion of the distress which was felt, but which, he conceived, might without much difficulty be removed. He had listened with great attention, on another occasion, to all the topics which the hon. member for Portarlington (Mr. Ricardo) had touched upon, respecting the distress of the country, and the remedies which he had proposed. He could not, however, go along with him in thinking that those remedies were such as would meet the evils of which he complained. He did not think those evils would be removed by a revision of [illegible] g [illegible] [illegible]ing the agr[illegible]turist[illegible]e [illegible]me distress as the manufacturers, wi[illegible] relieving the latter. Still less could he go with him into an enquiry into the state of our poor laws for the same object. Nor could he agree to his proposed plan for paying off the national debt. There was, he conceived, nothing new in this plan; and if the archives of the Exchequer were searched, similar plans might be found which had been offered very many times within the last 100 years. These were the opinions which he entertained respecting the subject mentioned in the petition; they had not in any manner been suggested or pointed out to him by the petitioners themselves; and he hoped he had said enough to induce his Majesty's ministers, particularly the right hon. gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), to think that the petition deserved serious consideration. He trusted that at the meeting of Parliament after the recess, the right hon. gentleman would be prepared with some measures applicable to the relief of the distresses of which the petitioners complained. If not, he hoped that no objection would be made to going into a committee on the subject, in order to hear the plans which the petitioners might propose, and their sentiments as to the nature and causes of the distress. The hon. member concluded by moving, that the petition be brought up.

It was read, and contained in substance that which the hon. member had stated of it. After alluding to the great commercial and manufacturing distress which prevailed, the petitioners set forth, that finding Parliament was about to adjourn without proposing any measure for the relief of that distress, and being satisfied that something was necessary to be done to remove the evils which they felt, they trusted Parliament would institute an inquiry into them, in order that they might receive information as to their various causes, and the means by which they might be removed.

On the motion that the petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Grenfell rose. It was not, he observed, his intention to follow the hon. gentleman into the almost boundless field of discussion into which he had entered because he conceived that in the present thin state of the house on the last day before the holydays, even the most lengthened [illegible] on this subject could not be productive of much good. He would, however, offer a few words as to the time and manner of introducing this petition. He did not complain of the hon. member—his hon. friend he hoped he might be allowed to call him; he did not complain of his introduction of the petition for he felt that he had only done so in the discharge of his duty as a member of that house, and he believed his (Mr. Irving's) name was not to it. But he thought he had a right to complain of the petitioners, who, being in possession of a plan from which so much good might be derived to the country—who, being aware of the precise nature and causes of the evils which were felt, and of an adequate remedy for them, had suffered Parliament to be assembled for one month, without so much as hinting to any one member the great secret which they possessed. (hear, hear.) He complained of their having waited to the very last day before the adjournment, and their coming up to tantalize, he might say, the Parliament, with a prospect of a good which could not now be realized. This, he thought, he had a right to complain of; but he would now say a word as to the petition itself. He had heard yesterday with some surprise, that a petition of this nature had been put into the hands of an honourable member to be presented; and his surprise was the greater, as he had passed nearly the whole of Wednesday in the city, where he never heard one single syllable on the subject. He had talked with several of the most respectable merchants, who did not appear to know a word about it; and it was natural for him to believe that, if they did, they would have made the matter known to him. Having heard, however, in the course of last evening, that such a petition was to be presented, he made it his business to go into the city this day to make inquiries on the subject, and he would state to the house what was the result. He got into conversation with gentlemen respecting the petition, and for some time he only met one who had known any thing of it before, and that was an hon. member of the house, who had about the same information of it as himself. There was, however, one gentleman who had been applied to to sign it, just as he was leaving town. He very naturally and properly asked what was its nature, and what object had those in view by it, who seemed so very active in procuring signatures. The a[illegible]ven [illegible] was one which he beg[illegible] the ho[illegible]ark. The gentleman replied, "Oh, it is [illegible]ition from the other end of the town; it come[illegible] from Lord Castlereagh." (hear hear and laughter.) "The member for Shrewsbury, (Mr. Grey Bennet) moved for inquiry the other evening into the state of the manufactures and the distress in particular districts, which his lordship refused; but he has no objection to go into an inquiry, if it be stripped of all political views." The gentleman to whom this reply was given, said, "if it comes from Lord Castlereagh, or from any of his majesty's ministers, I shall have nothing to do with it, and therefore I will not put my name to it." After this, he (Mr. Grenfell) met with two gentlemen who had signed the petition and he would state their opinions upon it. One of them said, that he did not know who had signed it, but he considered it a mere milk and water thing (a laugh): he put his name to it in the ordinary way, at the request of some friends. The opinion of the other gentleman was still more strong, and shewed the manner in which this petition had been got up. When he (Mr. Grenfell) asked him what was his object in having signed such a petition, he received the following answer in writing; "I signed the petition to which you refer, at the particular desire of a gentleman with whom I deal. He strongly urged me to sign it before three o'clock as I should be too late. I confess I considered it quite ridiculous (a laugh), but as it appeared harmless, I had no hesitation in putting my name to it. I have however, now no hesitation in stating, that from what I have since heard, I am sorry for having done so, and if it was possible I would willingly withdraw my name from it. If the allegations in it refer to the state of the currency, I wholly disapprove of them." Now, would any man say, that a petition so got up as this could be considered as the petition of the merchants of London? With respect to the observation of his honourable friend (Mr. Irving), if he had confined himself to the removal of any restrictions placed on the observations of his honourable friend (Mr. Irving), if he had confined himself to the removal of any restrictions placed on our intercourse with foreign countries, he (Mr. Grenfell) would have no objection to such a measure. Neither would he object to an extension of the China trade; but, in the latter part of his speech, his hon. friend had let the secret slip—the murder was out. It was not, in fact, of the restrictions of our intercourse with foreign countries; it was not of a want of the extension of the trade to China, but it was of that state of our currency which had been created by recent laws that the petitioners complained. (hear.) This was the real secret of the petition. It came from a party who had been crippled, and checked, and restrained in their speculations in the funds, or in over-trading—for the last was also a species of gambling—who had lost a great portion of their credit by the laws alluded to and who now endeavoured to re-establish themselves by such a scheme as the present for their repeal. He had thought it right to make these statements, and he repeated, that he believed the petition had originated with a party who wished to alter the arrangements that had been made last session relative to the currency of the country.

Mr. Irving explained. He had had no intercourse with any person whatever concerned with the petition; it had merely been put into his hands, with a request that he would present it to the house; and he had done so in a manner which, he hoped, was sufficiently respectful. He should not contend, whether what the hon. gent. (Mr. Grenfell) had said respecting the manner in which some of the signatures to the petition had been obtained was correct or not, but he was bound to say, whatever the hon. gent. might talk about the numbers, the petition contained some names as great as any in this large city. The hon. gent. had read letters on the subject, with the view, as he (Mr. Irving) thought, to cast reflections on the petition, which might go forth and make an unfavorable impression out of doors, for in that house he believed they could make no impression. In oppossition to the assertion of the hon. gentleman, he would say, that the signatures were neither small in extent, nor trifling in weight; that the sentiments of the petitioners were communicated in a manner extremely respectful to the house; and that, considering the hurried manner in which the petition had been brought forward, he was surprised that names of so great an extent in number should have been affixed to it. The hon. gentleman had been pleased to state, and he (Mr. Irving) thought it had been stated without giving him that credit to which, as a man of honour he was entitled, that this petition w[illegible] fo[illegible]pose of doing away with the [illegible] last year respecting the currency [illegible]dy stated that he was not instruct[illegible] petitioners to make any representation [illegible] their name, and that the remarks he had made were intended to express his own opinions excl[illegible]ly. He had no hesitation, however, in t[illegible] the hon. gent., that however he might di[illegible] from him in opinion respecting that measure, both as to the manner of carrying it into effect, and the results with which it was likely to be attended, yet he would be as reluctant as the honourable gentleman himself to disturb the principle of the enactment. (Hear, hear, hear.) Now, one word on the views which he and the hon. gent. took of that subject. His opinion was, that the committee, of which the hon. gent. had been so efficient a member, had sought through the distresses of the country to arrive at an end which, he was convinced, no doubt erroneously, might have been obtained through its prosperity; for how unpopular soever the opinion might be, he had no hesitation in declaring to the house, and in the face of the country, his conviction that the present distress of a great part of the population arose principally from that measure. He was not much in the habit of addressing the house (cheers), for during some years back he had had other duties to perform; but if the question should again come under discussion, he thought he should be able to show, that those who viewed the subject as he did, had powerful arguments to offer in support of their opinion—arguments, too, that had met with as general approbation from the public, as any that the hon. gentleman or any of his friends had advanced. He apologized for having encroached so much on the patience of the house; but after the unwarrantable attack that had been made upon these petitioners, who humbly and respectfully addressed the house on a subject of infinite importance, he thought the remarks he made were called for. It was the undoubted privilege of the petitioners to come before parliament with their complaints: that house was the tribunal to which alone they could appeal. (Hear, hear) But it seemed, when they laid their petition before the house, they were to be treated with contempt and contumely. Letters were to be read, representing that one person had repented of having affixed his signature, and that another had refused to sign it. (Hear.) He was disposed to pay every respect to the hon. gentleman himself; but to those persons who had written the letters and made the communications, whoever they were, and how respectable soever they might be, he thought a reproof was due. He trusted, however, that enough had been said to prevent any unfavourable impression being made on the house by the attempts of the honourable gentleman to turn the subject into ridicule. The question was surely of to grave a nature to be treated in such a manner. What! The distresses of a great body of commercial and manufacturing people—that body which put into operation the labour and industry of the state—were they to be treated with ridicule, because it happened that he (Mr. Irving) had expressed sentiments different from those of the hon. gentleman? He thought that, if ministers did not wish to take the subject into their own hands, a parliamentary inquiry should be instituted, and at as early a period as possible.

Mr. J. Smith regretted that the hon. gen. (Mr. Grenfell) had not whitheld the reflections in which he had indulged on the petition. He was able to state, that the gentleman with whom the petition originated was a merchant of the first eminence and respectability, both for wealth, talents, and personal character. From the nature of his mercantile connexions, he could not enter into plans of speculation: but at the same time were he disposed to speculate, none had better means of doing so, on the score of wealth and credit. He could assure the house, that the petition had no connexion whatever with the noble lord (Castlereagh), any more than with a person in another world; and he had reason to believe that the noble lord had not even heard of it till last night. This gentleman had called on him (Mr. Smith) to ask his opinion on the pr[illegible]iety of such a petition, and he confessed that he had approved of it. In the conversation which took place, he most state that, that gentleman did not say any thing that could warrant, in any degree, the remarks which had been read by the honourable gent. The bullion question, in particular, had not been mentioned at all. (hear, hear.) They had talked of the great distress of the manufacturing classes, of the two motions for inquiry into that [illegible] of the [illegible] hich mi[illegible] had opposed[illegible] The motion of the hon. [illegible]rewsbury [Mr. G. Bennet] [illegible]pposed, *because it blended the co[illegible]eration of other political questions with the inquiry* : and that of the honourable me[illegible] for Southampton (Sir W. De Cresp[illegible] was opposed, chiefly because it was [illegible]ed o the plan of a gentleman (Mr. [illegible]u) who held opinions on certain subjects [illegible]fferent from those of other persons, although perhaps it would have been well, if that gentleman's opinions on some subjects, particularly on education, had been attended to. It was, therefore, inferred, that if a proposition of inquiry, free from the grounds of objection which had been urged against both the former motions, were submitted to Parliament, ministers it was likely would accede to it. But as to the gentleman with whom the petition originated, he had no connexion whatever with ministers, but, on the contrary, entertained, he believed, political opinions of an opposite nature; and so far from his having any view to the bullion question, he knew him to be the firmest friend to the plan for resumption of cash payments. (hear:) The gentleman of whom he was speaking, did accordingly draw up the excellent and moderate petition which had been read to the house. As far as concerned his hon. friend who had spoken last, and who had spoken so well (cheers), he (Mr. Smith) could vouch for the fact, that he knew nothing of the petition till he was requested to present it. He had himself been applied to on the subject of presenting it, and had thought that his hon. friend, the member for Taunton (Mr. Baring), would be the most proper person, but it was ascertained that he was not in town. He had then suggested his hon. friend on his right (Mr. Ellice, we believe); but he had declined it. (We could not distinctly hear the reason assigned, but we understood it to be some avocation which prevented the honourable member from attending.) It then appeared to him that his honourable friend (Mr. Irving) would be the fittest person, he being one of the most eminent merchants in the kingdom, and one whose opinions were likely to have the greatest weight. These were the circumstances under which his hon. friend had presented the petition; and as to the petition itself, he was willing to pledge his character that it had originated not with a view to the bullion question, or to any other of the objects alluded to by the hon. gent. Mr. Grenfell, but solely with a view to the object which it professed. If the hon. gent. had known the time allowed for obtaining signatures, instead of remarking on the smallness of the number, he would probably have been inclined to express his surprise, as had been done by the hon. member for Bramber (Mr. Irving), that so many names should have been affixed to it in so short a time. He hoped the house would receive the petition, and take the subject into consideration at as early a period as possible after the recess. If the prayer of this petition were attended to, it would at least give a ray of hope to the suffering part of the community. (hear, hear.)

Mr. Ricardo was happy to hear it stated by all the hon. gentlemen who had spoken, that the laws enacted last year concerning the currency of the country, ought not to be disturbed. The country was, unquestionably in a state of great distress, but he differed in opinion from his hon. friend (Mr. Irving) as to the cause of that distress. His hon friend thought that this country was in a state of forced currency, and that the evils both at home and abroad arose from the regulations which that house had made relative to the currency. That cause, however, he was convinced, was totally inadequate to produce such an effect, and therefore the evil must be traced to other sources. He might here remark, that his hon. friend had brought an unexpected accusation against him, namely—that he had proposed a plan for the regulation of the currency, but that he had not the merit of originality. Now, he did not think that he had ever claimed that merit, for he was aware that many persons before his time had taken a similar view of the subject; and he hoped that whatever might be the merit of the application which he had made of principles known to others, he had stated his opinions with becoming modesty. Cheers.) He conceived that the distress was chiefly to be ascribed to the inadequacy of the capital of the nation to carry on the operations of trade, manufacture, and commerce. But why was the capital more inadequate now than formerly? If the profits on capital were [illegible]er, and labour more productive in other countries, it could not be doubted that capital would be transferred to those countries: no proposition in E[illegible]s clearer than this. Now, he thought they had gre[illegible]y a[illegible]avated this evil by bad legislation, and he had formerly mentioned instances. He had referred to the corn-laws as one example; and however unpopular the doctrine might be with some gentlemen, he would state his opinion freely, that he believed the corn-laws to have materially increased the evil. These laws had tended to raise the pri[illegible] of sustenance, and that had raised the price of labour, which of course diminished the profit on capital. (hear, hear.) He had also mentioned the national debt. How was that debt to be paid off? At present, whatever capital was carried out of the country, that proportion of the whole capital was taken away from paying its prop[illegible] na[illegible]t; and what remaine[illegible] pay it[illegible]are, and also the share of[illegible] withd[illegible]n from the country. It was theref[illegible] clear, that by the withdrawing of capital th[illegible]bility of paying the national debt was diminished (hear.) He knew the plan which he had mentioned, of laying a tax on capital, would appear chimerical to many persons: but he was persuaded it would have a beneficial tendency. He had also expressed his opinions on the subject of a free trade, on the occasion to which his hon. friend had alluded; and those opinions accorded with those of his. friend as far as they went. He thought, however, that the inquiry into that subject should not be confined to a few commodities, but should extend to the whole system. The committee, in his opinion, should be instructed to inquire into others measures than those adverted to by his hon. friend—into the corn-laws, for instance, (hear.) His hon. friend had said, with respect to the currency of the country, that there should be some modification of the regulations under which the Bank was to pay in bullion, and that it should continue till the final resumption of payment in coin, to pay bullion at the price fixed for the first period, 4l. 1s. per ounce, without the intermediate gradations of price. To this opinion he could not subscribe, for he thought it material, in order to ensure the final resumption of payments either in coin, or in bullion, at the mint price, that there should be a gradual approximation to the standard price. His opinion, indeed, was, that they should make the Bank always pay in bullion. He could see no advantage arising from the expensive plan of using coin as a circulating medium, for all the purposes of which so cheap an article as paper had been found adequate. He hoped, there, for that at some future time the house would inquire whether that arrangement might not be made permanent. His hon. friend had spoken of the important advantages of having two circulating mediums; but he (Mr. Ricardo) thought that to adopt that principle would be to revert to a state of barbarism. It was of the utmost importance that the system should be as simple as possible, and that the circulating medium should be guarded as much as possible from fluctuation in value. If one metal only was in circulation, the, currency was liable only to the fluctuation of one; but if two metals were circulated, it was liable to the fluctuation of two: if three, to the fluctuation of three; and so on: the greater the number of mediums, the greater was the chance of variation. It was known that there was no possibility of finding an invariable medium; but one was referable to two, because its liability to fluctuation was less. He concluded by saying, that he should conscientiously vote for a committee, because he thought the inquiry might do good, and could not possibly be productive of any harm. [cheers]

Mr. Finlay complained of the attack which had been made upon the character and views of the petitioners by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Grenfell). He thought that a petition coming from so important and respectable a quarter ought to have great weight with that house. As to the signatures attached to it he had himself made very many inquiries upon that subject in the course of the day, and he found that many of the respectable merchants and bankers by whom it was signed, had heard of the resolutions adopted by the bullion committee; and that others who had not heard of them had, however, entertained a pretty strong feeling on the bullion question. As this petition came before them with no other authority about it than what the respectability of some of the names might be thought to confer, he should not trouble the house much longer upon the subject. Those names he had seen, and he could with great truth declare, that they were of a most respectable class. With respect to the prayer preferred by it, for inquiry, he should only observe, that however much to be desired that inquiry might hereafter be, at present it would be most improper. A more difficult and involved subject could not possibly occupy their attention. Thus much he believed upon this point—that all which government could do, was to provide for the tranquillity of the country, and to allow to trade as much freedom as possible. To his Majesty's ministers, in his opinion, thanks were due for the measures which they had taken already; and he was ready to support such further ones as might be thought necessary for providing for our internal tranquility, or the employment and improvement of the lower classes. It was for the labouring classes, more than any other, that those laws had been made, with a view of repressing all efforts to mislead or to molest them; they were more for their advantage than for that of any other portion of the community. He was completely convinced, that next to these two subjects—the tranquillity of the country and the establishment of as free a system of trade as possible—no object could be more worthy of the attention of Parliament than the relieving of the public mind from the delusions which it entertained with respect to the supposed indifference of public men to the state of the people. As to the general cause of commercial distress, he believed that it was either over-taxation, or an excess of stock on hand; but certainly it was not any want of sale; on the contrary, in the linen counties, where the greatest distress was felt, this circumstance was to be observed—that they exported the most linens to all parts of the world; and not only did they supply the foreign markets, but were able to undersell them in cotton goods. If the state of the labouring classes of the manufacturing districts now, was compared with what it had been, their distressess would be found to be heart-rending, and such as he could not describe. But they would not appear so, if the state of these persons was contrasted with that of others, in the same occupations, in foreign countries; they were, in fact, greater in Germany and in America. It was a great object with him to remove the delusion which prevailed in some parts, that those distresses had been caused by the measures of his Majesty's government. With respect to the plan of raising a sum of money, either by voluntary contributions or otherwise, for the purpose of relieving the manufacturing districts, he thought it a most objectionable way of endeavouring to accomplish that object. He reprobated the introduction of the poor laws into Scotland, where, from the peculiar situation of the poor, and the nature of local institutions, they would t[illegible]y t[illegible] th[illegible]ady d[illegible]hand. A[illegible] men[illegible]eneral committee for the purpose of inquiring [illegible]hese matters, he thought it could be productive of no good, and only end in disappointment. Lord Liverpool, in his letter to the Duke of Hamilton had suggested, that' if the gentlemen of distressed districts in Scotland could devise some plan for the employment of the poor in works of public utility, his Majesty's government would not object to make some advances upon reasonable security. But if they could not find that employment the whole principle of the offered relief must fail. He begged pardon for having so long detained the house; but he had felt it necessary to notice the several subjects to which he had adverted.

Mr. Grenfell rose to explain. He had been accused of having spoken with disrespect of the persons who had signed that petition; but he begged to say, he had not done so. It was not till within the last 10 minutes that he had even seen this petition; and what he had stated regarded the mode, the means, and the facts in which and by which the signatures had been obtained.

Mr. W. Douglas contended, that it had been unfairly imputed to the petition that it purported to be the petition of "the" merchants and bankers of London. Now the very inception of the prayer was sufficient to refute that imputation. It began with these words:—"We the undersigned merchants and bankers;" it could therefore be considered as emanating from them only. (The hon. gent. proceeded to defend the conduct of the petitioners, who thought there was much in the commercial state of the country which ought to be attended to, and that the government, having put down sedition and disturbance, ought now to perform the duty of endeavouring to relieve the existing distresses.) It was no single bill which could effect this object; but it would be for the Government, by the encouragement of industry, and the protection of a free trade, to exert themselves that the country might be placed in a better situation. In 1812 we were in a state of distress, accompanied with great dissatisfaction: in 1816 and 1817 we were in a state of equal distress, and increased dissatisfaction; and the year 1819 had proved a period of still greater distress, dissatisfaction, and discontent, going to such an extent as to threaten to tear asunder all the bonds of tranquillity and order. (The hon. member expressed himself in, favour of the petition, regretting that his hon. friend who had so seasonably admonished the member for Marlow (Mr. Grenfell) had been betrayed into almost the same sort of feeling upon this subject.

Mr. Finlay explained.

Mr. Brougham then rose—He did not mean to follow the hon gentlemen who had spoken before him through all the points to which they had adverted, in discussing the question whether this petition should lie upon the table; but he did wish to say a very few words upon that question; and he could not help observing, he much regretted that his hon. friend, the member for Marlow, should have been betrayed into the animadversions he had made, as he had himself candidly avowed, with that manly frankness for which he was so remarkable, that he spoke in entire ignorance of those who ha[illegible] been be[illegible] for the resolutions of the bullion committee a little too far; but that could not satisfy him (Mr. Brougham) that those animadversions could not be considered as containing matter of disrespect. Was it no disrespect to say of merchants, substantial merchants, of not less than eighty of the very first consequence in London, that they were an anti-bullion party, who endeavoured, by a side wind, to come before that house for the purpose of impugning the acts of a former session which were hostile to their commercial views? Was it no disrespect to say of merchants, among whom were some of the greatest capitalists in Europe, whose names he observed appended to this petition, that they indulged in boundless speculations upon little or no capital? If his hon. friend had not expressed himself to that effect, he must acknowledge that he was in as great ignorance of his meaning as his hon. friend appeared to have laboured under with regard to the names of those who had signed the petition. (Hear.) He could not help again regretting the dilemma into which his hon. friend's extraordinary zeal for the bullion question had placed him. They had been told by him, that this petition was not seriously and truly preferred in the spirit which it professed, but with a view to procure the repeal of certain acts of that house, in regard to the resumption of cash payments. But had the hon. gent. taken the trouble of only looking over it, he would have found that that was impossible. What were the names attached to it? Not only the names of those who had never spoken against the bill in question; not only of those who were opposed to the bullion question; but he would venture to say, of some of its most firm supporters also (Hear, hear): of those who had been once members of the bullion committee; of those who had been once in that house; but who, being now out of it, still continued to assert the same doctrines which they had before maintained in it. Now, to these names of gentlemen thus circumstanced, there were added others equally eminent, and among them he observed that of a most respectable friend of his, whose political principles in no way connected him with opposition—he meant Mr. Macauley, a gentleman remarkable for entertaining the [illegible] and strongest opinions upon these subjects. There were several other names subscribed to that petition, which would have been equally well known to his hon. friend as to himself, had not his hon. friend been betrayed, he repeated, by his zeal. This was not the only house, he found, in which divisions existed as to the bullion question; for he observed among the names subscribed to the petition; that of the very house with which his hon. friend the member for Marlow, was connected; he observed the name of the nearest and dearest relation of the hon. gentleman, his own natural brother, among them. [Here Mr. Grenfell intimated to the hon. and learned gentleman, that he was mistaken as to the relationship]. His hon. friend had corrected him in this point, but the same commercial connexion, he believed, subsisted between the parties. As for any delay in the presentation of this petition, there was a very good reason to be assigned for its not having been presented earlier. These gentlemen had waited, in the hope that Parliament would have [illegible]hic[illegible] majo[illegible] [illegible]nu[illegible] say,[illegible] [illegible]ving the tranquil[illegible] [illegible]d it time for them to p[illegible] [illegible]ention. He entirely agreed [illegible] those hon. gentlemen, who thought that the attention of parliament could not be too soon devoted to the matter, and he felt it proper to take this opportunity, in justice to some hon. members of that house, as well as to others out of it, who had consulted him whether he had any intention of bringing forward any motion of this sort, founded upon the commercial distress of the country, of declaring that he had not. That expectation appeared to have arisen out of the last motion which he had the honour of submitting, now about three years ago, upon the state of the nation. He felt it necessary to say that he had no such intention, lest he might prevent some other hon. member from bringing forward a similar motion. From a good deal of experience upon this head, and from several conversations which he had held with others upon the subject, and upon mature consideration, he thought that the motion should proceed either from some of his Majesty's ministers, or from some of those who were connected with them. In his opinion any motion on the subject otherwise originated, was not likely to be attended with good results. His Majesty's ministers alone would lend their minds to it with any chance of its success, and they ought to take it up on their own responsibility. It certainly was his opinion, that in order to carry on an inquiry of so difficult and complicated a nature, where interests so varying were to be met, where remedies so numerous and complex were to be applied, the conduct of it ought to be vested only in a very strong and efficient government. Whether the present government was one of that sort, which would so carry on its own measures, on its own responsibility; whether they would finally make up their minds as to the alteration to be adopted in the general system of commercial affairs; whether they had sufficient energy to follow up the measures determined on—their own measures—it was not necessary for him now to inquire He entirely agreed with the honourable gentleman near him (Mr. Ricardo) in all that he had said as to the Bank question. Nothing certainly could be more unwise, after we had gone throught the great difficulties attending the chance produced by those measures, than now to alter them. Those who were most strenuous in supporting the adoption of those measures never attempted to shut their eyes, as to the necessity of a gradual change, or of a temporary inconvenience. Any changes in the commercial system, he entirely concurred with his hon. friend (Mr. Ricardo) in thinking, ought by no means to be the work of a day. He could have wished that that hon. gent. in his speech had not repeated the obnoxious observations of the hon. member for Marlow. At the same time that he was accustomed to look with the greatest respect to the opinions of that hon. gentleman (Mr. Ricardo) on certain questions of political economy, as [illegible]racle, yet he could not extend the s[illegible] for that kind of proposition which had f[illegible] respecting the paying off of the national debt. The scheme was by no means new. It had been broached from year to year for the last century, and he presumed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer from year to year looked to effect the same object. The Bishop of Llandaff published a pamphlet some years ago on the subject; and, however he might join in the opinion generally entertained of the abilities of that learned and eminent person, the late Dr. Watson, he should have been sorry if that pamphlet had been the only monument of his talent. The [illegible] of his hon. friend was one which for five or six years to come could have only this effect—the throwing all the property of the country into the hands of solicitors, conveyancers, and fortune-hunters. In conclusion, the hon. and learned gent, said, he could not help regretting that this subject had not been brought forward at an earlier period.

Lord Castlereagh said, he was far from wishing to postpone this debate. (Hear, hear) The house could not fail to perceive on this occasion, that, on the one hand, the many subjects and views which it would be necessary to enter into, it was impossible to consider under the present shape of the discussion; and on the other, that, that discussion at present could not be attended with any practical good to the country. Practical inconvenience it might produce, because, however great the hon. member for Portarlington's talents might be on these matters, he really thought that these speculative opinions rather aggravated the distress, and added to the evil. He entirely agreed with the hon. and learned member, that the house could feel nothing but respect for this petition. He was sorry to find it supposed by any hon. gent. that his Majesty's ministers were indifferent to the best means of promoting the commercial interests of the country. They had, in fact, always been ready to attend to every communication that seemed to point out the way to any practical advantage. He entirely agreed that the most perfect freedom was the true principal of all commerce. No regulation, much less any positive restrictions, could produce consequences so beneficial as the policy of suffering trade in general to take its own course. Upon this wise principle, government were prepared to act whenever the opportunity should arrive But the house must be aware of the difficulties standing in the way, and that to pursue the line which abstract wisdom certainly marked out for our conduct, great and extensive interests must be disturbed, interests on which not only much capital, but the safety of many parties, were dependent. He must say, that when he found so wide a question opened for the consideration of parliament, his own impression was, that to enter upon it would be to shake, and not to strengthen, the confidence of the commercial world. Were such an inquiry undertaken, every individual engaged in trade would feel disposed to suspend his transactions, for no man would possess any knowledge by which he would be enabled to direct them. No man would see the ground upon which it could be advantageous for him to proceed. It was the most difficult and complicated subject that ever presented itself to the attention of any government. To every

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[illegible]ood [illegible]derfi[illegible] [illegible]very real and pra[illegible] be lost sight of. Obje[illegible] otherwise be attainable m[illegible]ing, be necessarily defeated. The House would perceive, therefore, to what extent his Majesty's ministers were bound in the future discussions which might arise upon this subject. He now confined himself to merely stating, that he saw no objection to the terms or prayer of the petition. It was, he admitted entitled to the utmost respect? and if, when parliament should meet again, any hon. member should propose a specific remady, his Majesty's ministers would be found ready to meet the proposition fairly, and to act with a full view of their own responsibility. But he still hoped that the matter would be taken up with reference to some precise object, and not so as to invove the whole merits of our commercial system. It could not be denied that the system was suspectible of much improvement, but its details were so intricate, they comprehended, too, so many interests, and presented such mighty difficulties, as to afford no chance of success to an inquiry that should embrace the whole. The immediate and only consequence would be to embarrass and unsettle the public mind. With regard to some observations which had been made on the subject of our currency, he must say, that he deprecated, of all things any doubt as to the permanence of those regalations by which parliament had, last season, set this question at rest (Hear hear, hear.) It was inded a question of paramount importance. When the plan adopted for enabling the Bank to return to payments in specie was first under consideration, he had weighed all the objections, and had felt all the inconveniencies which must attend it But having received the sanction of Parliament in his opinion every principle of practical wisdom and of legislative policy called upon them to adhere to it. (Hear, hear.) He knew of nothing that could prove more [illegible] to the interests of commerce than even a [illegible] that the late decision of Parliament was not final (Hear, hear.)

M. Ellice (amidst some signs of impatience) remarked, that he was quite aware of the inconvenience of prolonging this discussion. He rose chiefly to confirm, what had been stated by his hon friend, with regard to the origin of this petition. The noble lord had truly said, that if its object were to take a general review of our commercial system, it would plunge us into a sea of inquiry, in which we should be all utterly lost. It was clear to him that no practical good would be done, unless the work was undertaken by government; but he was sorry to learn from the noble lord, that the relief which ought, and must be granted, could only be expected through the medium of propositions brought forward by the members of that house. He must likewise say, that he had heard with much regret, an opinion avowed by his hon. friend below him (Mr, Finaly), that taxation had no share in producing the present state of commercial and manufactu[illegible] distress. To re[illegible], howver, to what had fallen fr[illegible] still anxiously h[illegible] th[illegible] [illegible] government would be immediately applied to this subject, because his persuasion was, that unless something were done, we should be found on the verge of an alarming crisis.

Mr. K. Finlay explained,

Mr. Alderman Wood said, that as to the petitioners having in view any renewal of the bullion question, he could state that at least a dozen of them had been to his knowledge favourable to the late regulations, for putting the Bank into a situation to resume its cash payments, and that they had not since regretted it. Their object was to ascertain whether there were not other causes to which the existing distresses might be ascribed.

Ald Heygate declared, that he knew nothing of the origin of the petition, having seen it accidentally, and for the first time yesterday. It appeared to him couched in terms so general that he had declined signing it. The names, however, which were subscribed, were most respectable, and many of them to be found in the list of those that were favourable to the late decision of Parliament respecting the state of our currency. He would take this occasion of briefly stating his own view of the cause of the present commercial distress. Was it possible for any man to suppose that 9, 000,000l. could be withdrawn, in the space of a few months' from circulation, without producing effects similar to what we now experienced? The measure might be wise; but it had operated so as to cause all the embarrassment and disorder that was now complained of. The reduction of the currency to this amount had added so much, to the national debt, so much to the taxes; it had shaken confidence, and impeded in the same way, all the operations of commerce. He believed, however, that the greater part of the mischief had already taken place, and was convinced that trade and manufactures would revive as soon as the country clearly saw to what point the dimunition in the value of our currency would extend. Symptoms of that revival were, *he thought, at this moment apparent in many places The stagnation which had taken place could have proceeded only from the state of our circulation. We undersold even those countries where taxes were the lightest. He should conclude by expressing* his satisfaction, that the suggestions of the hon. member for Marlow—suggestions that went to cast an opprobium on the petitioners—had been to completely answered.

The petition was then ordered to lie upon the table and to be printed.

Mr. Scarlett brought in a bill to remedy certain inconveniencies in local and exclusive jurisdictions.

The bill was read a first, time and ordered to be read a second time on the 22d of February next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented certain papers relative to the duties on hops, which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Sir W. Parnell postponed the motion of which he had given notice, for papers regarding the collection of the revenue, and the civil department of the naval and military services, till Thursday next.

The house then adjourned to that day.

[illegible]

THE HERMIT IN LONDON.

Second Series, No. XXXI.

MATERNITY.

"Go away, little child," said Miss Whimsey, a maiden of fifty-two. "I hate children," added she, turning to me, as we were both waiting for Lady M—— to accompany us to see the Elgin marbles. "Hate children! maiden," said I; I cannot conceive that at all. That a person can hate children or music, is to me incredible. The innocence of the one and the harmony of the other, possess such powerful charms, that the bosom must be iron-hearted indeed, which is proof against the attractions of either." "Oh! fiddlety dee," cried the aged spinster; "I tell you that I hate them both; each of them spoils good company; the former by the obtrusiveness of their conduct, the latter by engrosing too much attention and by interrupting rational conversation" "Or, rather," replied I, "by putting a stop to idle chatter, or scandalous anecdote and artful slander."

"There !" cried Miss Whimsey. slapping the lovely little prattler—"there, nasty thing! It has left the print of its fingers on the sleeve of my pelisse" The child cried. "Dear little boy!" said I; "come to me." "How ill Lady M—— brings up her two children!" resumed she; "thrusting them into society as if other people were obliged to be as foolishly fond of them as she is herself. There is nothing so rude as to force brats into company this way."

At this moment a pug, suffocated with fat, and breaking out with high living, waddled from under her drapery, and began to cough and sneeze, "Poor darling!", darling exclaimed the prim miss: "come to *his* (the child was *it*) own, mistress." Here she kissed the odious brute, and wailed over it because it had caught cold. "Pardon me madam, observed I, "if I assure you that your favourite is much more offensive than this little innocent-" "Yes, because he bit you once;" tartly answered the old maid. "And because, madam, (said I) his smell is nasty, his temper bad, and his appearance unwholesome and disgusting;—because, lastly, madam, the unbecoming preference which you give him to a fellow creature, must cause indignation in any feeling mind which contemplates such conduct.

Here I hugged the pretty little boy to my bosom; whilst miss kissed the filthy lips of her pampered pet. However, by squeezing him too closely, she deranged his stomach, and he returned the compliment in the most sickening away. I rang the bell, and left the rest to the dog's mistress. "Pray Mr. Smart," said she to the groom of the chambers "bring up a damask napkin, for my poor little darling is ill, and a little warm milk and sugar." The servant looked contempt, but obeyed. My little favourite now left my knees in order to pat and caress the dog." "Get [illegible] little devil!" exclaimed Miss Whimsey, in a [illegible] alone, rude thing!"

I really had no patience with her. "Upon my honour, Miss Whimsey, I cannot brook your ill-treatment of this dear innocent boy," said I. "Innocent!" she repeated;—"Yes; so is a barber's block, innocent! children should be kept in their nurseries; 'tis the only thing which they are fit for;—spoiling every thing and making a noise!" At this moment Lady M.—entered the room, "Your Ladyship's most obedient," said Miss Whimsey, with the falsest smile which I ever saw,—one in which neither kindness, benevolence, humanity, courtesy, nor sincerity dwelt, for pride and envy have chased all smiles from her furrowed cheek, yet fain would she ape a cheerful and engaging aspect. There are unfortunately, a number of miss Whimsey's cast in society,—wretches who, under the female form, lavish their tenderest cares on monkies, on lapdog's and on parrots, whilst they act with the utmost inhumanity towards their fellow creatures. By such persons dainties and delicacies are procured, at any price, for these incumbrances, and the most disgusting display of affection is exercised towards them. The shivering and houseless wanderer is inhumanly chased from their gates; whilst these pet brutes repose on velvet couches, and are, nightly pillowed on down. Sometimes they share the couch of their unnatural mistress, or sleep at her feet, ready to fly at any one who approaches her, while they stand sentry over her false tresses, borrowed complexion, and artificial teeth.

Disappointed of the advances of our sex these withering plants assume a chastity without grace and reserve without virtue. But delicacy is entirely lost sight of by them; for who that has any pretensions to delicacy, can slight the endearments of little children, to fondle such a hateful satire on human nature as the monkey, to pamper an offensive and useless dog, or to feed a parrot out of his mouth? Shocking in the extreme! The immorality of the thing too, goes further. Frequently is a servant dismissed and deprived of bread for ruffling the temper of Poll, for resisting the execrable caresses of Jacko, or for displacing pug from the hearth perhaps to save him from being burned, or because his effluvia infects the whole air of the drawing room. Men and maids too are doomed to endure the bite, the stench, and the uncleanliness of these unseemly creatures.

But to return to Lady M.——. What a contrast to Miss Whimsey! How much suavity, delicacy of expression, mildness of deportment, and grace in her approach! how much sympathy and humanity in the language of her lips and eyes! what preventing obligingness! what corresponding kindness! what grateful return for every, the least attention; then to see her cast her maternal glance on her dear boy! to see the mother in every line of her countenance!—in the admiration of her eye, in the becoming swell of her bosom, in her half-shut mouth, and gently extended arm! all was harmony, all goodness, all parental tenderness and anxiety—that anxiety which is not eager self-interest, but love and christian charity.

Women's charms are certainly many and powerful. The expanding rose just bursting into beauty has an irresistible bewitchingness;—the blooming bride led triumphantly to [illegible] nuptial [illegible]ration and interes[illegible] the blu[illegible] fills with delight;—but th[illegible] charms [illegible]y is more sublime than all these. Heaven has [illegible]ted on the mother's face something beyond this world, something which claims kindredwith the skies.—the angelic smile, the tender look, the waking watchful eye which keeps its fond vigil over her slumbering babe.

These are objects which neither the pencil nor the chissel can touch, which poetry fails to exalt, which the most eloquent tongue in vain would eulogize, and on which all description becomes ineffective. In the heart of man lies this lovely picture; it lives in his sympathies; it reigns in his affections; his eye looks round in vain for such another object on the earth.

Maternity, extatic sound! so twined round our heart, that it must cease to throb are we forget it? 'tis our first love; 'tis part of our religion. Nature has set the mother upon such a pinnacle, that our infant eyes and arms are first, uplifted to it; we cling to it in manhood; we almost worship it in old age. He who can enter an apartment and behold the tender babe feeding on its mother's beauty—nourished by the tide of life which flows through her generous veins without a panting bosom and a grateful eye, is no man, but a monster. He who can approach the cradle of sleeping innocence without thinking that "Of such is the kingdom of heaven!" or view the fond parent hang over its beauties, and half retain her breath lest she should break its slumber, without a veneration, beyond all common feeling, is to be avoided in every intercourse in life, and is fit only for the shadow of darkness and the solitude of the desert; though a lone being, far be such feelings from.

THE HERMIT IN LONDON.

Madame de Genlis' French National Tale, entitled Julien Delmour, or The New Æra, we understand has caused as great a sensation in the circles of Paris, as Lady Morgan's Florence Macartty has done among those of London and Dublin. After various interesting and amusing scenes resulting from mariages and personal observations, evidently made in society, during which a number of very singular characters are introduced. Julien's memoirs give a very animated description of many of those circumstances which preceded the Revolution. The dreadful and sometimes ludicrous incidents which occurred almost daily during the reign of proscription and terror, are forcibly described in this work, there is also a strong vein of satire running though the book, and a number of well known characters by no means equivocally pointed out.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R
ALKALI,	*per Surat Candy 22 md.*	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	*per Surat md. of 44 seers*	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	*per cwt.*	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	*per Gallon*		2	50
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	,, *per hhd.*			
BEETLENUT. white Malay,	*per S. Cd. of 21 mds.*	55	0	00
Malabar White,	*Bombay Candy.*	50	0	00
Red,		60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	*per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.*	28	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	*Ditto ditto,*	55	0	00
BOTTLES,	*per dozen*	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	*per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.*	60	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	*per S.md. of 42 seers*	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	*per bolt.*			
" 5 to 8,	,, ,,	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	*per Surat mad. of 42 seers*	68	0	00
CASSIA, China,	*per pound*	00	2	50
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	*per Surat md. of 42 seers*	70	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	65	0	00
COCHINEAL. good,	*per pound.*	15	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	*per Surat md.*	20	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	*Cd. of 21 Md.*	55	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	*per Cwt.*	65	0	00
Plate,	,, ,,	68	0	00
Bolts,	,, ,,	68	0	00
Japan,	,, ,,	70	0	00
Persian,	*per Surat mound*	23	0	00
COPRAH,	*Bombay candy 22 mds*	38	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	*per Surat maund*	3	1	00
Brazil,	,, ,,	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	,, *per cwt.*	27	0	00
Patent,	,, ,,	30	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	250	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		280	0	00
Bownaghur,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	none	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore.		230	0	00
CUREAT,	*per Surat maund*	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	*per Surat maund*	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	*per S. Cy. of 22 mds.*	25	2	00
Ditto boiled		30	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	*Surat maund*	60	0	00
2d ditto,	,,	50	0	00
3d ditto,	,,	40	0	00
GALL NUTS,	*per Surat maund*	23	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	*per Bombay maund*	7	2	00
GINGER. Bengal,	*per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.*	50	0	00
GRAM, Surat	*per Cy. of 8 Parah*	25	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	26	0	00
GUM, An[illegible]rbled,		[illegible]	0	00
Arabic,		[illegible]	0	00
Gamboge,	*lb.*	[illegible]	[illegible]	00
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,	*Surat C*[illegible]	[illegible]	0	00
Myrrh,	*per Surat maund*	5	0	00.
GUNPOWDER,	,, *per lb.*	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	*per 100*	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Bags,		1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	*per Bombay Candy*	70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ghunty,	*per Ditto*	60	0	[illegible]
Northern,	*per Surat Candy*	60	0	[illegible]
HATS, good,	,, *each.*	10	0	00
HINGRA, Europe Market,	*per Surat Md of 44 seers*	12	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	*per S. md.*	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	*per Surat candy*	56	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	56	0	00
English Square,	,, ,,	[illegible]	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	40	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	,,	40	0	00
Nails 2 *a* 3 Inch,	,, *per cwt*			
4 *a* 10,	,,			
Hoops,	,, *per cwt.*	9	0	00
Kentledge,	,, *per cwt.*	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	R[illegible] ,, *per cwt,*	9	2	00
Sheet	,,	9	0	00
Red,	,, ,,	11	0	00
White	,, ,,	14	0	00
China,	,, ,,	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	*per Gallon*	5	0	00
MACE, good,	*per pound*	3	0	00
MUHJEET	*Surat md.*			
Mocha,	,, ,,	6	2	00
Bussorah,	,, ,,	6	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	*per cwt.*	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	*Ditto*	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	*per lb.*	2	1	00
OIL, Coconnut, 1 sort	*per Bombay md.*	3	2	00
Ditto Jengely,	*Ditto ditto*	5	1	00
PADDY,	*per Moora 25 to*	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	,, *per lb.*	0	1	00
Black	,, ,,	0	1	10
Green	,, ,,	1	0	00
Yellow	,, ,,	00	0	80
Red	,, ,,	00	0	80
Blue,	,,	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	*per Bombay candy*	142	0	00
Bhatcole,		147	0	00
Eastern,	,,	145	0	00
PEEPUR,	*per S. maund*	7	0	00
Mool,	*per ditto*	7	0	00
PITCH,	,, *per barrel*	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	*Surat maund*	14	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. *per Surat maund*	35	2	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	*per Bag*	8	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	*do. do.*	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	*do. do.*	5	3	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	*per pound*	40	0	00
Mocha,		30	0	00
SAGO,	*per Surat maund*	2	0	00
SALT,	*per rash of 40 tons*	120	0	00
Rock,	*per Surat maund*			
SALT PETRE,	*per Bag*	17	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	*per Bombay candy*	145	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	*Cwt.*	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	*per pucka seer 15 seers to a B'bay md.*	17	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort		16	2	00
Ditto do. 2	*do. do.*	15	0	00
Ditto do. 3	*do. do.*	14	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		14	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	,, *per gallon*	5	0	00
Hollands	*per Case*	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	*per Gallon*	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	,, *per cwt.*	11	0	00
Bundle,	,, ,,	11	4	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	*per Surat maund.*	8	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	*per Bag*	28	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	*do. do.*	25	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	*per md. 41½ seers*	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	*per Surat md. of 41 seers*	5	2	[illegible]
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Candy Chinchu,	*per Surat md- of 43½ seers*	9	2	00
do. Canton,	*do. do.*	8	0	00
do. 2 do.	*do. do.*	7	2	00
TAR, Stockholm	*per ,, Barrel*	40	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	*per Bom. Cy.*	40	0	00
Ghautee,	,,	80	0	00
Pegue,	,, *Surat Candy*	none.		
TIN PLATES.	,, *per ,, box*	20	0	00
in large slab,	*per S. md. 40 seers*	12	2	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,	*Surat maund.*	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	,, *per, barrel*			
Spirits,	,, *per ,, gallon*	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal. none	*per Surat Candy*	35	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	*per Surat maund*	11	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	*per Surat maund*	32	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	*per paper*	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	*per Surat maund*	19	0	00
WAX, Bees,	*per Bombay maund*	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" *per ,, dozen*	40	0	00
Port,	,, ,,	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	,, *per ,, pipe*	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jomboosier,	per Cd. of 8 *Parah*	35	0	00
Ditto Red,		40	0	00
Hansia, White,		[illegible]	0	00
Rajapoor,		32	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	222	0	[illegible]
German Crowns,	per 100	215	0	[illegible]
Venetians,	per 100	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Gubbas,	per 1[illegible]0	475	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight to England,	dead [illegible]ght 2£.10 per Ton.			
Loose Freight	3£.10			

The Ann being the only Ship for England, has obtained a few Tons of Freight at something above the quotation.

A small exportation of Northern Cotton has taken place but scarce a thousand bales, in the whole.

It my be stated that assorted investme[illegible] of English goods having a fair proportion of H[illegible] Cheese and Beer are selling at an advance of 45 per Cent.

The statement of 75 per Cent on our last, was from a real sale, but arose from there being an unusal quantity of eatables and drinkables, in th[illegible] investment.